सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2411

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 11

C

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

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1. ओधुवर के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ये तमिलनाडु के मंदिरों के उत्सव अनुष्ठानों में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं।
2. ये वैष्णव पुजारी हैं।
3. ये प्रायः उच्च वर्ण से आते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

2. सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इन्होंने मंदिरों का निर्माण किया और कस्बों पर आमतौर पर मंदिर के पुजारी का शासन होता था।
2. सिंधु घाटी की कुछ मुहरें सोने और कुछ हाथी दाँत से बनी थीं।
3. गायों और घोड़ों को आमतौर पर पालतू बनाया जाता था साथ ही उनका उपयोग वस्तु विनिमय के लिये किया जाता था।
4. वे कपास के उपयोग से भलीभाँति परिचित थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

3. लोमस ऋषि गुफाओं के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) यह ओडिशा में स्थित हैं और इनका निर्माण गंग वंश के शासकों द्वारा किया गया था।
(b) अशोक ने इसे आजीवक संप्रदाय को दान कर दिया।
(c) मक्खलि गोशाल गुफा का मुख्य वास्तुकार था।
(d) यह उत्तर भारत प्राचीनतम संरचित मंदिरों में से एक है।

4. 'रेखा-देउल' तथा 'जगमोहन' पद किससे संबंधित हैं?

(a) भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य की शैलियाँ
(b) प्राचीन भारतीय मंदिरों की स्थापत्य विशेषताएँ
(c) भारत में पारंपरिक बुनाई तकनीक
(d) प्राचीन भारतीय संगीत वाद्ययंत्र

5. संगम काल के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संगम सभाएँ चोल शासकों के शाही संरक्षण में आयोजित की जाती थीं।
2. माना जाता है कि तोलकाप्पियम का संकलन प्रथम संगम सभा में किया गया था।
3. तोलकाप्पियम के अनुसार संगम युग में जाति व्यवस्था प्रचलित नहीं थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

6. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पूर्व-वैदिक लोग औज़ार एवं हथियार निर्माण के लिये लौह का उपयोग करते थे।
2. ऋग्वेद के अतिरिक्त अन्य वेदों का संकलन उत्तर वैदिक काल में हुआ।
3. उपनिषद् मूलतः ऋग्वेद का ही एक भाग थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

7. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पुलकेशिन द्वितीय हर्षवर्द्धन का समकालीन था।
2. हर्षवर्धन द्वारा पुष्यभूति वंश की स्थापना की गई थी।
3. हर्षवर्धन ने अपनी आत्मकथा 'हर्षचरित' के नाम से लिखी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

8. "दक्षिणापथेश्वर" की उपाधि धारण करने वाला राजा निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश का था?

(a) चोल राजवंश
(b) पल्लव राजवंश
(c) चालुक्य राजवंश
(d) राष्ट्रकूट राजवंश

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1. With reference to Odhuvars, consider the following statements:

1. They hold a crucial place in the festive rituals of Tamil Nadu temples.
2. They are Vaishnavite priests.
3. They often belong to the upper varna.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

2. With reference to Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following statements:

1. They built temples, and the towns were generally ruled by the temple priest.
2. A few of Indus valley seals were made of gold and ivory.
3. Cows and Horses were commonly domesticated and used for barter.
4. They were well-acquainted with the use of cotton.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

3. With reference to Lomas Rishi Caves, which one of the following statement is correct?

(a) It is located in Odisha and was built by the rulers of Ganga dynasty.
(b) Ashoka donated it to the Ajivika sect.
(c) Makkhali Gosala was the main architect of the cave.
(d) It is one the first structured temples in north India.

4. What do the terms 'Rekha deula' and 'Jagmohan' refer to?

(a) Styles of Indian classical dance
(b) Architectural features of ancient Indian temples
(c) Traditional weaving techniques in India
(d) Ancient Indian musical instruments

5. With reference to Sangam era, consider the following statements:

1. Sangam assemblies were held under the royal patronage of Chola rulers.
2. Tolkappiyam is believed to be compiled in the first Sangam assembly.
3. According to Tolkapiyyam, caste system was not prevalent in the Sangam era.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Early Vedic people made tools and weapons out of Iron.
2. Apart from Rigveda, other Vedas were compiled during the later Vedic period.
3. Upanishads were originally a part of Rigveda.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

7. Consider the following statements:

1. Pulakesin II was a contemporary of Harshvardhana.
2. Harshavardhana founded the Pushyabhuti dynasty.
3. Harshavardhana wrote his autobiography known as 'Harshacharitra'.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

8. The king who took the title of "Dakshinapatheshwara" belonged to which of the following dynasties?

(a) Chola Dynasty
(b) Pallava Dynasty
(c) Chalukya Dynasty
(d) Rashtrakuta Dynasty

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9. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

लेखक		*कृति*
1. अमरसिंह	:	काव्यदर्श
2. दण्डी	:	मृच्छकटिकम्
3. हेरिसेण	:	अमरकोश
4. गुणाढ्य	:	बृहत्कथा

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

10. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

काल सीमा		*प्रयोग किये गए मृद्भांड*
1. हड़प्पा युग	:	काले और लाल मृद्भांड
2. उत्तर वैदिक काल	:	चित्रित धूसर मृद्भांड
3. मौर्य काल	:	उत्तरी काले पॉलिशदार मृद्भांड
4. गुप्तकाल	:	लाल मृद्भांड

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

11. गौतम बुद्ध की शिक्षाओं के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'निर्वाण' के वास्तविक अर्थ का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

(a) यह इच्छा, घृणा और अज्ञान की लौ का विलुप्त होना है।
(b) यह भोग न करने से प्राप्त शाश्वत आनंद एवं प्रसन्नता की स्थिति है।
(c) यह आत्मज्ञान की खोज का प्रतीक है।
(d) यह शब्द जन्म और पुनर्जन्म के चक्र का वर्णन करने के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है।

12. प्राचीन भारत के इतिहास के संदर्भ में, सोमनाथ दंडनायक और रामप्पा प्रसिद्ध रूप से जुड़े हुए थे

(a) जैन धर्म
(b) मंदिर स्थापत्य
(c) भित्ति चित्र
(d) नाटक लेखन

13. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

भूमि का प्रकार		*विवरण*
1. मुल्लै	:	पर्वतीय क्षेत्र
2. कुरिंजी	:	चारागाह क्षेत्र
3. मरूतम	:	तटीय क्षेत्र
4. नेताल	:	शुष्क क्षेत्र

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल दो
(b) केवल तीन
(c) सभी चार
(d) कोई भी नहीं

14. वर्धमान महावीर के जीवन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उन्हें जैन धर्म का पहला वास्तविक संस्थापक माना जाता है।
2. वे वस्त्र धारण करते थे और इस प्रकार दिगंबर संप्रदाय की तुलना में श्वेतांबर संप्रदाय से अधिक मेल खाते थे।
3. 'ब्रह्मचर्य' का मौलिक जैन सिद्धांत उनके द्वारा जोड़ा गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

15. भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. निर्वाचक मंडल में केवल संसद के निर्वाचित सदस्य होते हैं, मनोनीत सदस्य नहीं।
2. निर्वाचक मंडल में दिल्ली और पुडुचेरी विधानसभाओं के सदस्य भी शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही ***नहीं*** है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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9. Consider the following pairs:

Authors		*Books*
1. Amarasimha	:	Kavyadarshan
2. Dandin	:	Mricchakatika
3. Harisena	:	Amarakosha
4. Gunadhya	:	Brihat Katha

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

10. Consider the following pairs:

Time period		*Pottery used*
1. Harappan age	:	Black and red ware
2. Later Vedic period	:	Painted grey ware
3. Mauryan age	:	Northern black polished ware
4. Gupta age	:	Red ware

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

11. Which of the following best describes the real meaning of 'Nirvana' according to Gautam Buddha's teachings?

(a) It is the extinction of the flame of desire, hatred, and ignorance.
(b) It is the state of eternal bliss and happiness achieved through non indulgence.
(c) It signifies the pursuit of enlightenment.
(d) It is a term used to describe the cycle of birth and rebirth.

12. With reference to the history of ancient India, Somanatha Dandanayaka and Ramappa were famously associated with

(a) Jainism
(b) Temple architecture
(c) Mural paintings
(d) Playwrighting

13. Consider the following pairs:

Type of land		*Description*
1. Mullai	:	Hilly tracks
2. Kurunji	:	Pastoral land
3. Marudam	:	Coastal land
4. Neydal	:	Desert

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) All four
(d) None

14. With reference to the life of Vardhamana Mahavir, consider the following statements:

1. He is considered as the first real founder of Jainism.
2. He wore clothes and thus corresponded more with the Svetambara sect than the Digambara sect.
3. The fundamental Jain principle of 'Brahmacharya' was added by him.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

15. With reference to election of Vice-President of India, consider the following statement:

1. The electoral college consists of only the elected members of Parliament and not the nominated members.
2. The electoral college includes the members of the legislative assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry as well.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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16. संसद के संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री की शक्तियों और कार्यों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

वह राष्ट्रपति को संसद के सत्र बुलाने और स्थगित करने के संबंध में सलाह देता है।

कथन-II:

वह सदन को स्थगित करने की सिफारिश राष्ट्रपति से कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

17. संघ की भाषा के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान में यह निर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी गई हिंदी भाषा संघ की आधिकारिक भाषा होगी।
2. संविधान संघ का यह कर्त्तव्य निर्धारित करता है कि देश की भाषा के रूप में यह हिंदी के प्रसार को प्रोत्साहन देगा।
3. राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 सभी आधिकारिक उद्देश्यों के लिये अंग्रेज़ी के निरंतर उपयोग का प्रावधान करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

18. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों को हटाए जाने एवं निलंबन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सदस्यों एवं अध्यक्ष को हटाने का आधार एक सांविधिक प्रावधान के माध्यम से संस्थागत किया गया है।
2. कदाचार के आधार पर हटाए जाने की स्थिति में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का परामर्श राष्ट्रपति के लिये बाध्यकारी होता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

19. लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1950 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह संसदीय और विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के परिसीमन का प्रावधान करता है।
2. यह राज्य विधानसभाओं में सीटों के आवंटन का प्रावधान करता है।
3. यह राजनीतिक दलों के पंजीकरण का प्रावधान करता है।
4. इसमें संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिये मतदाता सूची का उल्लेख है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

20. लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (RPA) 1951 के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

यदि किसी व्यक्ति को अस्पृश्यता का पालन करने के लिये दंडित किया जाता है, तो वह संसद या राज्य विधानमंडल के सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित होने के लिये अनर्हत हो जाता है।

कथन-II:

RPA, 1951 सामाजिक अपराधों का प्रचार करने के आधार पर संसद और राज्य विधानमंडलों की सदस्यता के लिये अनर्हता से संबंधित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I के लिये सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I के लिये सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

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16. With respect to powers and functions of the Prime Minister in relation to Parliament, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

He advises the President regarding summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.

Statement-II:

He can recommend to the President for the adjournment of the House.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

17. With respect to the language of the union, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has specified that Hindi written in Devanagari script is to be the official language of the Union.
2. The Constitution imposes a duty upon the Centre to promote Hindi as lingua franca of the country.
3. The Official Language Act 1963 provides for continued use of English for all official purpose.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

18. With reference to the removal and suspension of the members of the public service commission, consider the following statements:

1. The grounds for removal of members and chairman are institutionalized through a statutory provision.
2. In case of removal on grounds of misbehaviour, the advice tendered by the Supreme Court is binding on the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

19. With reference to the Representation of People Act 1950, consider the following statements:

1. It provides for the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies.
2. It makes provision for allocation of seats in the State legislative assemblies.
3. It provides for the registration of political parties.
4. It mentions electoral rolls for parliamentary constituencies.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

20. With respect to the Representation of People Act (RPA) 1951, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

If a person is punished for practicing untouchability, he/she shall be disqualified to be elected as member of Parliament or State Legislature.

Statement-II:

RPA 1951 relates to disqualification for membership of Parliament and State Legislatures on grounds of preaching social crimes.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

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21. किस भारतीय राज्य को भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 371 के अंतर्गत विशेष प्रावधान प्राप्त हैं, जो उसके सामाजिक एवं प्रथागत कानूनों, भूमि अधिकारों तथा शासन संबंधी मामलों पर स्वायत्तता सुनिश्चित करता है?

(a) उत्तराखंड *(b)* नगालैंड

(c) तेलंगाना *(d)* हिमाचल प्रदेश

22. केंद्रशासित प्रदेश दिल्ली के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 68वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम ने केंद्रशासित प्रदेश दिल्ली को विशेष दर्ज़ा प्रदान किया।
2. मंत्रिपरिषद् की संख्या विधानसभा की कुल संख्या का दस प्रतिशत निर्धारित है।
3. मुख्यमंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति उप-राज्यपाल द्वारा की जाती है।
4. उपराज्यपाल द्वारा किसी अध्यादेश जारी करने से पहले राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सहमति आवश्यक है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

23. भारत में 'अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. किसी राज्य के भीतर, किसी क्षेत्र को अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के रूप में अधिसूचित करने का कार्य राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के माध्यम से होता है।
2. अनुसूचित क्षेत्र बनाने वाली सबसे बड़ी प्रशासनिक इकाई ज़िला है एवं सबसे निचली इकाई ब्लॉक में गाँवों का समूह है।
3. संबंधित राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों को राज्यों में अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन पर केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2

(b) केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 1 और 3

(d) 1, 2 और 3

24. लोक लेखा समिति के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे पहली बार वर्ष 1935 के भारत सरकार अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत स्थापित किया गया था।
2. इसमें 22 सदस्य होते हैं (15 लोकसभा और 7 राज्यसभा)।
3. संविधान के अनुसार समिति का अध्यक्ष विपक्षी दल से चुना जाना अनिवार्य है।

निम्नलिखित कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिये:

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* 1 और 3

(c) केवल 2 *(d)* 1 और 2

25. संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा एवं नगालैंड राज्यों के जनजातिय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन से संबंधित है।
2. असम के राज्यपाल यह निर्देश दे सकते हैं कि संसद का कोई अधिनियम किसी जनजातीय क्षेत्र में लागू नहीं होता है।
3. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत स्वायत्त ज़िलों में एक स्वायत्त ज़िला परिषद एवं एक अलग क्षेत्रीय परिषद होती है।
4. राज्यपाल स्वायत्त ज़िलों के क्षेत्रों को बढ़ा अथवा घटा सकता है, उनके नाम परिवर्तित सकता है अथवा उनकी सीमाओं को भी परिभाषित कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

26. दल-बदल विरोधी कानून के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 52वें संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा भारतीय संविधान में 10वीं अनुसूची को जोड़ा गया।
2. यह कानून कोई समय-सीमा प्रदान नहीं करता है जिसके भीतर पीठासीन अधिकारी को दल-बदल के मामले का निर्णय करना होगा।
3. यह कानून निर्दिष्ट करता है कि एक मनोनीत सदस्य सदन में अपनी नियुक्ति के छह महीने के भीतर किसी भी राजनीतिक दल में शामिल नहीं हो सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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21. Which Indian state enjoys special provisions under Article 371 of the Indian Constitution, ensuring autonomy over its social and customary laws, land rights, and governance matters?

(a) Uttarakhand *(b)* Nagaland
(c) Telangana *(d)* Himachal Pradesh

22. With reference to the Union Territory of Delhi, consider the following statements:

1. The 68th constitutional amendment act provided special status to Union Territory of Delhi.
2. The strength of the council of ministers is fixed at ten percent of the total strength of the assembly.
3. The chief minister and other ministers are appointed by the lt. governor.
4. The power of lt. governor to promulgate ordinance is exercised with prior permission of the President.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

23. With reference to 'Scheduled Areas' in India, consider the following statements:

1. Within a State, the notification of an area as Scheduled Area takes place through an order of the President.
2. The largest administrative unit forming the Scheduled Area is the district and the lowest is the cluster of villages in the Block.
3. The Chief Ministers of the States concerned are required to submit annual reports to the Union Home Ministry on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the States.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

24. Consider the following statements with reference to Public Accounts Committee:

1. It was first set up under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.
2. It consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha).
3. The constitution mandates that the chairman of the committee is selected from the opposition party.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only *(b)* 1 and 3
(c) 2 only *(d)* 1 and 2

25. With respect to the sixth schedule of the constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland.
2. The Governor of Assam may direct that an act of Parliament does not apply in a tribal area.
3. Autonomous districts under tribal areas have an autonomous district council and a separate regional council.
4. The Governor can increase or decrease the areas of autonomous districts, change their names or define their boundaries.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

26. With reference to the anti-defecation law, consider the following statements:

1. The 52nd amendment act added 10th schedule to the Indian constitution.
2. The law does not provide a time frame within which the presiding officer has to decide the defecation case.
3. The law specifies that a nominated member cannot join any political party within six months of his appointment to the house.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

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27. राष्ट्रीय पांडुलिपि मिशन (NMM) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह संस्कृति मंत्रालय एवं भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण का संयुक्त प्रयास है।
2. यह देश में विरासत संरक्षण पहल के लिये सबसे प्रभावी आंदोलन के रूप में उभरा है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

28. किसी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति (ST) सूची में जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के प्रस्ताव पर भारत के राष्ट्रपति स्वयं ही निर्णय लेते हैं।
2. अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्ज़ा प्राप्त करने के मानदंड संविधान में वर्णित नहीं हैं।
3. एक बार जब किसी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में शामिल कर लिया जाता है, तब यह एक स्थायी स्थिति होती है तथा इसे संशोधित एवं हटाया नहीं जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

29. अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन "15 मिनट ऑफ टेरर" का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

(a) रॉकेट विमोचन के अंतिम पंद्रह मिनट जब किसी कक्षा में सफलतापूर्वक प्रवेश करने के लिये सावधानीपूर्वक संचालन आवश्यक होता है।
(b) अंतर्ग्रहीय मिशनों के दौरान मिशन नियंत्रण और एक अंतरिक्ष यान के बीच सिग्नल में 15 मिनट की देरी।
(c) किसी अंतरिक्ष यान के किसी अन्य खगोलीय पिंड पर प्रवेश करने, नीचे उतरने और सतह पर सुरक्षित रूप से उतरने की अवधि।
(d) पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में पुन: प्रवेश के दौरान अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों को 15 मिनट तक संचार तिमिरण का अनुभव।

30. जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के संदर्भ में, "जीनोम संपादन" तथा "आनुवंशिक संशोधन" के बीच मुख्य अंतर क्या है?

(a) आनुवंशिक संशोधन के परिणामस्वरूप किसी जीव की आनुवंशिक संरचना में नगण्य परिवर्तन होते हैं, जबकि जीनोम संपादन में किसी जीव की संपूर्ण आनुवंशिक संरचना को परिवर्तित करना शामिल होता है।
(b) जीनोम संपादन एक व्यापक पद है जो सभी आनुवंशिक हेरफेरों को शामिल करता है, जबकि आनुवंशिक संशोधन विशेष रूप से एक जीव से दूसरे जीव में जीन के सम्मिलन को संदर्भित करता है।
(c) जीनोम संपादन तथा आनुवंशिक संशोधन पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं, दोनों एक जीव के जीन को परिवर्तित करने की एक ही प्रक्रिया को संदर्भित करते हैं।
(d) जीनोम संपादन का उपयोग पादपों के लिये किया जाता है, जबकि आनुवंशिक संशोधन का उपयोग जीवों के लिये किया जाता है।

31. शहरी नियोजन और संवहनीयता के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन "15 मिनट सिटिज़" का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

(a) ऐसे शहर का निर्माण जहाँ प्रत्येक यात्रा, चाहे कार से हो अथवा सार्वजनिक परिवहन से अधिकतम 15 मिनट का समय लगे।
(b) शहर के लिये योजनाएँ बनाना जिसमें उद्यानों तथा हरित स्थानों का एक नेटवर्क शामिल हो जो आवासीय स्थान से 15 मिनट की पैदल दूरी पर हों।
(c) शहरी क्षेत्रों पर पुनर्विचार करना ताकि स्थानीय लोगों के लिये रोज़मर्रा की अधिकांश आवश्यकताएँ एवं गतिविधियाँ उनके घरों से 15 मिनट की बाइक की सवारी अथवा पैदल दूरी पर पहुँच सकें।
(d) सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा में सुधार के लिये 15 मिनट की आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया सेवाओं के व्यापक नेटवर्क के साथ शहरों का विकास करना।

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27. With reference to the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM), consider the following statements:

1. It is the joint effort of the Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India.
2. It has emerged as the most effective movement for the heritage conservation initiatives in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. With reference to the process of adding a community to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) list, consider the following statements:

1. It is exclusively decided by the President of India on the recommendation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
2. The criteria for seeking ST status are not spelt out in the Constitution.
3. Once a community is included in the ST list, it is a permanent status and cannot be revised or removed.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

29. In context of space exploration, which of the following best describes "15 minutes of terror"?

(a) The final 15 minutes of a rocket launch when precise manoeuvres are required for successful orbit insertion.
(b) The 15 minutes of signal delay between mission control and a spacecraft during interplanetary missions.
(c) The period during the entry, descent, and landing phase of a spacecraft on another celestial body.
(d) The 15 minutes of communication blackout experienced by astronauts during re-entry into Earth's atmosphere.

30. In context of biotechnology, what is the key difference between "Genome editing" and "Genetic modification"?

(a) Genome editing involves altering the entire genetic makeup of an organism, while genetic modification only makes small, insignificant changes.
(b) Genome editing is a broader term that encompasses all genetic manipulations, while genetic modification specifically refers to the insertion of genes from one organism into another.
(c) Genome editing and genetic modification are synonymous terms, both referring to the same process of altering the genes of an organism.
(d) Genome editing is used for plants, while genetic modification is used for animals.

31. With reference to urban planning and sustainability, which of the following best describes "15 minute cities"?

(a) Creating cities where every journey, whether by car or public transport, takes a maximum of 15 minutes.
(b) Designing cities with a series of interconnected parks and green spaces, each within a 15-minute walking distance from residential areas.
(c) Reimagining urban spaces to ensure that residents can access most of their daily needs and activities within a 15-minute walk or bike ride from their homes.
(d) Developing cities with a comprehensive network of 15-minute emergency response services to improve public safety.

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32. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. महासागरीय धाराओं का विदारण
2. मछलियों की संख्या में आनुवंशिक विचलन
3. तेल रिसाव का खतरा
4. ध्वनि प्रदूषण

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सी अपतटीय ड्रिलिंग से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ हैं?

(a) 1, 2 और 3 *(b)* केवल 2 और 4
(c) केवल 4 *(d)* 1, 3 और 4

33. हरित धारा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक एंटी-मिथेनोजेनिक फीड सप्लीमेंट है।
2. यह मवेशियों के मीथेन उत्सर्जन में कटौती कर सकता है, परिणामस्वरूप दुग्ध उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

34. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कारीगर और छोटे पैमाने पर सोने का खनन
2. औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाएँ
3. ज्वालामुखी विस्फोट
4. चट्टानों एवं भूमि का अपरदन
5. अपशिष्ट निपटान

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से पारा प्रदूषण के स्रोत हैं?

(a) केवल 1, 3 और 4
(b) केवल 1, 3, 5 और 6
(c) केवल 2, 4, 5 और 6
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5

35. यूरिया गोल्ड के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे यूरिया में सल्फर, नाइट्रोजन तथा सल्फर का मिश्रित उर्वरक बनाकर निर्मित किया जाता है।
2. यह मृदा में सल्फर की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है और साथ ही नाइट्रोजन उपयोग दक्षता (NUE) में वृद्धि करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

36. हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह कला और संस्कृति मंत्रालय के तहत गठित एक नोडल एजेंसी है।
2. इसे कंपनी अधिनियम के तहत एक गैर-लाभकारी कंपनी के रूप में शामिल किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

37. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत में जनगणना की शुरुआत वर्ष 1881 के औपनिवेशिक अभ्यास से हुई थी।
2. जनगणना भारतीय आबादी का एक चित्र प्रदान करती है, जबकि सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना राज्य समर्थन के लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने का एक उपकरण है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

38. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

बोधिसत्व		*प्रतीक*
1. मैत्रेय	:	अनंत करुणा और दया
2. अवलोकितेश्वर	:	नए धर्म का प्रचार
3. अमिताभ	:	अनंत जीवन

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

39. एशियाई खेलों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 20वें एशियाई खेल वर्ष 2027 में जापान में आयोजित किये जाएंगे।
2. जिन दो पदक खेलों की शुरुआत हुई वे ई-स्पोर्ट्स और ब्रेकडांसिंग हैं।
3. इनका आयोजन प्रत्येक पाँच वर्ष में एक बार किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

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32. Consider the following:

1. Disruption of ocean currents
2. Genetic drift in fish population
3. Risk of oil spills
4. Noise pollution

Which of the above are the environmental concerns related to offshore drilling?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 *(b)* 2 and 4 only
(c) 4 only *(d)* 1, 3 and 4

33. Consider the following with reference to Harit Dhara:

1. It is an anti-methanogenic feed supplement.
2. It can cut down cattle methane emissions and result in higher milk production.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

34. Consider the following:

1. Artisanal and small-scale gold mining
2. Industrial processes
3. Volcanic eruptions
4. Erosion of rocks and soil
5. Waste disposal

Which of the above are sources of mercury pollution?

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only
(b) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only
(c) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

35. Consider the following with reference to Urea Gold:

1. It is created by infusing urea with sulphur, creating a composite fertilizer of nitrogen and sulphur.
2. This fulfils sulphur requirements in Indian soils and enhance nitrogen use efficiency (NUE).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

36. With reference to Handloom Export Promotion Council, consider the following statements:

1. It is a nodal agency constituted under the Ministry of Art and Culture.
2. It was incorporated as a not-for-profit company under the Companies Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

37. Consider the following:

1. The origin of Census in India goes back to the colonial exercise of 1881.
2. The Census provides a portrait of the Indian population, while the Socio Economic Caste Census is a tool to identify the beneficiaries of state support.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

38. Consider the following pairs:

Bodhisattavas		*Symbolises*
1. Maitreya	:	Infinite compassion and mercy
2. Avalokiteshwara	:	Preach new dharma
3. Amitabha	:	Infinite life

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

39. Consider the following with reference to Asian Games:

1. The 20th Asian Games will be held in Japan in 2027.
2. The two medal sports which made their debut are e-sports and breakdancing.
3. They are held once every five years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

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40. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश के बीच हाल ही में 'सामाजिक सुरक्षा समझौते' पर हस्ताक्षर किये गए:

(a) भारत एवं ऑस्ट्रेलिया

(b) भारत एवं अर्जेंटीना

(c) भारत एवं दक्षिण अफ्रीका

(d) भारत एवं मालदीव

41. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कंजक्टिवाइटिस
2. कैंडिडिआसिस
3. ग्लूकोमा
4. आयु संबंधी मैक्युलर डीजेनरेशन

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से नेत्र रोग है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2 और 4

(c) केवल 4 *(d)* 1, 3 और 4

42. निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम (DICGC) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी है।
2. बैंक में प्रत्येक जमाकर्त्ता को अधिकतम ₹5,00,000 तक का बीमा दिया जाता है।
3. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में निक्षेप राशि DICGC के अंतर्गत बीमाकृत नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

43. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोज़गार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कार्यक्रम की निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन श्रम एवं रोज़गार मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है।
2. आवेदन जमा करने के पंद्रह दिन के भीतर रोज़गार न मिलने पर बेरोज़गारी भत्ता पाने का अधिकार होता है।
3. योजना के लिये मनरेगा कार्यों का सामाजिक अंकेक्षण अनिवार्य है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

44. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

निर्माण, व्यापार तथा होटल और रेस्तराँ की तुलना में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में कम लोगों को रोज़गार मिलता है।

कथन-II:

श्रम-बचत और श्रम-विस्थापन दोनों प्रौद्योगिकियों की तैनाती के साथ, विनिर्माण तेज़ी से पूंजी-गहन होता जा रहा है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I के लिये सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I के लिये सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

45. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. रोज़गार सृजन को बढ़ावा देना
2. आर्थिक झटकों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता कम करना
3. निर्धनता उन्मूलन
4. मानव पूंजी निवेश में वृद्धि

उपर्युक्त में से कितने वित्तीय समावेशन के परिणाम हो सकते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

46. भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के तहत गठित एक सांविधिक निकाय है।
2. यह निकाय किसी पेशे के साथ-साथ दिवालियेपन और परिसमापन की प्रक्रियाओं को भी नियंत्रित करता है।
3. किसी मुकदमे की सुनवाई करते समय, बोर्ड के पास वही शक्तियाँ होती हैं जो सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के तहत एक सिविल कोर्ट में निहित होती हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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40. 'Social security agreement' recently signed between which of the following countries:

(a) India and Australia
(b) India and Argentina
(c) India and South Africa
(d) India and Maldives

41. Consider the following:

1. Conjunctivitis
2. Candidiasis
3. Glaucoma
4. Age-Related Macular Degeneration

Which of the above is/are eye disease?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 and 4 only
(c) 4 only *(d)* 1, 3 and 4

42. Consider the following statements with reference to the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC):

1. It is wholly owned subsidiary of state Bank of India.
2. Each depositor in a bank is insured up to a maximum of ₹5,00,000.
3. Deposits in Regional Rural Banks are not insured under DICGC.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

43. Consider the following statements in relation to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

1. The programme is monitored and implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment Generation.
2. Right to get an unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided within fifteen days of submitting the application.
3. Social Audit of MGNREGA works is mandatory for the scheme.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

44. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
Manufacturing sector employs less workforce than in construction and trade, hotels & restaurants.
Statement-II:
Manufacturing is turning increasingly capital-intensive, with the deployment of both labour-saving and labour-displacing technologies.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

45. Consider the following:

1. boost job creation
2. reduce vulnerability to economic shocks
3. poverty alleviation
4. increase investments in human capital

How many of the above can be the outcome of financial inclusion?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

46. Consider the following statements with reference to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India:

1. It is a statutory body formed under the Companies Act 2013.
2. The body regulates a profession as well as processes of insolvency and liquidation.
3. while trying a suit, the board has the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

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47. 'मूनलाइटिंग' निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थिति को सर्वोत्तम रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) नियमित नौकरी में सामान्य कामकाजी घंटों के बाहर दूसरी नौकरी करने का अभ्यास।

(b) शहरों को रात में भी खुले बाज़ार जारी रखने की अनुमति देना।

(c) रात में ऊर्जा संरक्षण के तरीके के रूप में उपयोग करने के लिये चंद्रमा की रोशनी के परिमाण को बढ़ाना।

(d) भूमि की सतहों और जल निकायों से पादप और पशुओं के नमूने एकत्र करने के लिये दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन भेजना।

48. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन
2. मनोरोग औषधियाँ
3. ऊष्मा रोधी ग्रीस और स्नेहक
4. काँच और चीनी मिट्टी की चीजें

उपर्युक्त में से कितने क्षेत्रों में लिथियम धातु का उपयोग किया जाता है?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन

(d) सभी चार

49. पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, जो पूरी तरह से भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित है।
2. यह योजना कम वेतन वाले गिग वर्कर्स को अपना स्वयं का छोटा व्यवसाय शुरू करने के लिये सहायता प्रदान करेगी।
3. इस योजना के तहत एक प्रशिक्षु को 3 लाख रुपए तक का ऋण दिया जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

50. भारतीय भेषज संहिता आयोग के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका मूल कार्य प्रचलित बीमारियों के उपचार के लिये आमतौर पर आवश्यक दवाओं के मानकों को नियमित रूप से अद्यतन करना है।
2. इसे सूरीनाम में दवाओं के लिये एक मानक के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है।
3. यह आयुष मंत्रालय के तहत एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

51. मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त की स्वतंत्रता के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

यद्यपि उसकी नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है, फिर भी वह राष्ट्रपति के प्रसादपर्यंत अपने पद पर नहीं रहता है।

कथन-II:

उसे अपनी निर्धारित पदावधि में कार्य करने की सुरक्षा है।

उपर्युक्त कथन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

52. संसद की प्रवर समिति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वे विशेष विधेयकों की जाँच और निरीक्षण करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से स्थापित तदर्थ या अस्थायी समितियों की एक श्रेणी है।
2. उनकी अस्थायी प्रकृति के कारण प्रवर समितियों को नियंत्रित करने वाली प्रक्रियाएँ संसद की प्रक्रिया के नियमों के भीतर अच्छी तरह से परिभाषित नहीं हैं।
3. इनकी सदस्यता एक सदन के सांसद तक सीमित होती है।
4. मतों में समानता की स्थिति में सबसे वरिष्ठ सदस्य के पास निर्णायक मत होता है।

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47. 'Moonlighting' best refers to which one of the following situations?

(a) The practice of working a second job outside normal working hours in a regular job.

(b) Allowing cities to continue open markets at night also.

(c) Amplifying the magnitude of moon light to use it as a way of energy conservation at night.

(d) Sending drones to inaccessible areas to collect plant and animal samples from land surfaces and water bodies.

48. Consider the following:

1. Electric Vehicles
2. Psychiatric medications
3. Heat-resistant greases and lubricants
4. Glasses and ceramics

In how many of the above-mentioned areas is lithium metal utilized?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All Four

49. Consider the following statement with reference to PM Vishwakarma Scheme:

1. It is the Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by the Government of India.
2. The scheme will provide support for low paid gig workers to start a small business of their own.
3. Under the scheme a loan up to 3 lakh Rupee will be given to a trainee.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

50. With reference to the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission consider the following statements:

1. Its basic function is to regularly update the standards of drugs commonly required for the treatment of prevailing diseases.
2. It has been recognized as a standard for medicines in Suriname.
3. It is an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Ayush.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

51. With reference to the independence of Chief Election Commissioner, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

Though appointed by the president, he does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president.

Statement-II:

He is provided with the security of tenure.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statement?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

52. With reference to the Select Committee of Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. They are a category of ad hoc committees established with the specific purpose of examining and scrutinizing particular Bills.
2. Because of their temporary nature the procedures governing Select Committees are not well-defined within the rules of procedure of Parliament.
3. Their membership is limited to Member of Parliament from one House.
4. In case of a tie in votes, the senior most member has a casting vote.

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उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

53. संसद सदस्य के निलंबन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि कार्यवाही उचित तरीके से संचालित हो, अध्यक्ष/सभापति को किसी सदस्य को सदन से बाहर निकालने का अधिकार है।
2. संविधान अनियंत्रित व्यवहार के मामले में निलंबन के संबंध में स्पष्ट प्रावधान प्रदान करता है।
3. निलंबन की अधिकतम अवधि शेष सत्र के लिये है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

54. भारत-वियतनाम संबंध के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उनके द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को व्यापक सामरिक साझेदारी स्तर तक बढ़ाया गया है।
2. वे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के अनुसार नौवहन और हवाई उड़ान की स्वतंत्रता का दृढ़ता से समर्थन करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

55. जलविद्युत के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह तकनीक वायुमंडलीय आर्द्रता की ऊर्जा क्षमता का उपयोग करती है।
2. इसकी प्रक्रिया में आमतौर पर ऐसी सामग्रियों का उपयोग शामिल होता है जो जल वाष्प को अधिशोषित और विशोषित कर सकती हैं।
3. यह शुष्क या अर्द्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का एक आशाजनक स्रोत है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

56. 'स्टॉकहोम सिंड्रोम' आमतौर पर निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

(a) जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित एक गंभीर प्रकार की चिंता।

(b) अत्यधिक ठंड लगने से संबंधित एक चिकित्सीय स्थिति।

(c) मानसिक स्वास्थ्य लक्षणों का एक समूह जिसमें शामिल हैं- बिना किसी बाह्य शोर के कुछ आवाज़ें सुनना, मतली, चक्कर और सिरदर्द, स्मृति क्षय और संतुलन संबंधी समस्याएँ।

(d) एक मनोवैज्ञानिक घटना जहाँ बंधकों में बंधक बनाने वालों के प्रति समानुभूति और निष्ठा विकसित होती है।

57. निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सीरिया
2. मिस्र
3. जॉर्डन
4. तुर्किये
5. साइप्रस
6. लेबनान

उपर्युक्त में से कितने देश इज़राइल के साथ भूमि सीमा साझा करते हैं?

(a) केवल तीन

(b) केवल चार

(c) केवल पाँच

(d) सभी छह

58. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत के महान्यायवादी और भारत के महान्यायाभिकर्त्ता भारत सरकार के एकमात्र अधिकारी हैं, जो भारत की संसद की बैठकों में भाग लेते हैं।
2. भारत के संविधान के अनुसार, महाधिवक्ता अपना इस्तीफा तब सौंपता है जब उसे नियुक्त करने वाली सरकार इस्तीफा दे देती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) Only three (d) All four

53. With reference to suspension of Member of Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. To ensure that proceedings are conducted in the proper manner, the presiding officer of the house is empowered to force a member to withdraw from the House.
2. The constitution provides explicit provision regarding suspension in case of unruly behaviour.
3. The maximum period of suspension is for the remainder of the session.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

54. Consider the following statements with reference to India-Vietnam relation:

1. Their bilateral relations are elevated to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership level.
2. They firmly support freedom of navigation and overflight, in accordance with international laws.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

55. With reference to hygroelectricity, consider the following statements:

1. This technology harnesses the energy potential of the atmospheric moisture.
2. Its process typically involves the use of materials that can adsorb and desorb water vapor.
3. It a promising source of renewable energy in arid or semi-arid regions.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

56. 'Stockholm Syndrome' is most commonly associated with which one of the following?

(a) A severe type of climate change-related anxiety.
(b) A medical condition related to extreme cold exposure.
(c) A set of mental health symptoms including - hearing certain sounds without any outside noise, nausea, vertigo and headaches, memory loss and balance issues.
(d) A psychological phenomenon where hostages develop empathy and loyalty toward their captors.

57. Consider the following countries:

1. Syria
2. Egypt
3. Jordan
4. Turkey
5. Cyprus
6. Lebanon

How many of the above-mentioned countries share a land border with Israel?

(a) Only three
(b) Only four
(c) Only five
(d) All six

58. Consider the following statements:

1. Attorney General of India and the Solicitor Genral of India are the only officers of the Government of India, who participate in the meetings of the Parliament of India.
2. According to the Constitution of India, the Advocate General submits his resignation when the government which appointed him resigns.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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59. अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ज़िला न्यायाधीश ज़िले का सर्वोच्च न्यायिक प्राधिकारी है।
2. ज़िला न्यायाधीश के पास केवल नागरिक मामलों में मूल और अपीलीय क्षेत्राधिकार होता है।
3. ज़िला न्यायाधीश न्यायिक और प्रशासनिक दोनों शक्तियों का प्रयोग करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

60. लोकसभा अध्यक्ष के निर्वाचन एवं कार्यकाल के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अध्यक्ष के निर्वाचन की तिथि प्रोटेम स्पीकर तय करता है।
2. यदि अध्यक्ष लोकसभा का सदस्य नहीं रहता है तो उसे त्यागपत्र देना पड़ता है।
3. लोकसभा भंग होने के बाद अध्यक्ष को तुरंत पद छोड़ देना चाहिये।
4. अध्यक्ष उपसभापति को संबोधित करते हुए त्यागपत्र देता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

61. स्थगन प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

इसे लोकसभा के साथ-साथ राज्यसभा, किसी भी सदन में प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

कथन-II:

इसमें सरकार के विरुद्ध निंदा के तत्त्व सम्मिलित है।

उपर्युक्त कथन के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

62. संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जिन विधेयकों पर दोनों सदन असहमत हों उन पर विचार करने तथा उसे पारित करने के लिये संयुक्त बैठक आहूत की जा सकती है।
2. गणपूर्ति के अंतर्गत दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का पाँचवाँ भाग होता है।
3. वर्ष 1991 के आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद से कोई भी विधेयक संयुक्त बैठक के माध्यम से पारित नहीं किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

63. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (USA) के विपरीत, विदेश में जन्मा कोई भी व्यक्ति भारत का राष्ट्रपति बन सकता है।
2. अमेरिका में न्यायाधीश तब तक पद पर बने रह सकते हैं जब वे स्वास्थ्य हैं, जबकि भारत में न्यायाधीशों को एक निश्चित आयु में सेवानिवृत्त होना पड़ता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

64. संसदीय प्रस्तावों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. लोकसभा में पारित अविश्वास प्रस्ताव उन मंत्रियों के लिये मान्य नहीं है, जो राज्यसभा के सदस्य हैं।
2. सभी संकल्प मूल प्रस्ताव होते हैं लेकिन सभी प्रस्ताव संकल्प नहीं होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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59. Consider the following statements with reference to Subordinate Courts:

1. The district judge is the highest judicial authority in the district.
2. The district judge possesses original and appellate jurisdiction only in civil matters.
3. The district judge exercises both judicial and administrative powers.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

60. With reference to the election and tenure of Speaker of Lok Sabha, consider the following statement:

1. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the Pro Tem speaker.
2. The speaker has to resign if he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.
3. After dissolution of Lok Sabha, the speaker must immediately vacate from the office.
4. The speaker resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

61. With reference to the adjournment motion, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
It can be introduced in either house of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha.
Statement-II:
It involves an element of censure against the government.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statement?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

62. Consider the following statements regarding the Joint Sitting of the two houses of the Parliament:

1. A joint sitting can be called to consider and pass bills on which the two houses disagree.
2. The quorum is one-fifth of the total number of members of the two Houses.
3. Since the 1991 economic reforms, no bill has been sailed through joint sitting mechanism.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

63. Consider the following statements:

1. Unlike United States of America (USA), a person not born in India can become the President of India.
2. In India, judges must retire at a certain age whereas in the USA, judges can work until they are in excellent health.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

64. With reference to Parliamentary motions, consider the following statements:

1. No confidence motion passed in Lok Sabha does not stand for ministers who are members of Rajya Sabha.
2. All resolutions are substantive motions but not all motions are resolutions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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65. ग्राम सभा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ये ग्रामीण स्तर पर लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की मूल इकाई हैं।
2. इनमें गाँव के सभी सदस्य शामिल हैं।
3. ग्राम सभा के सदस्य निर्वाचित नहीं होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

66. शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति के सभी सदस्यों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित किया जाता है।
2. छावनी बोर्ड राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाए जाते हैं किंतु सेना द्वारा संचालित होते हैं।
3. एक टाउनशिप में कोई निर्वाचित सदस्य नहीं होता है और यह केवल नौकरशाही संरचना का विस्तार है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

67. राज्य के राज्यपाल के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. एक राज्यपाल अपने पदग्रहण की तिथि से पाँच वर्ष की अवधि के लिये पद धारण करता है।
2. शीघ्र कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वह किसी भी समय अध्यादेश जारी कर सकता है।
3. वह राज्य विधानमंडल के सदस्यों की निरर्हता के प्रश्न पर राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग के परामर्श से निर्णय लेता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

68. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 42वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम ने मंत्रिपरिषद द्वारा दी गई सलाह को राज्यपाल के लिये बाध्यकारी बना दिया।
2. जब यह प्रश्न उठता है कि कोई मामला राज्यपाल के विवेकानुसार है अथवा नहीं, तो राज्यपाल का विनिश्चय अंतिम होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

69. विधान परिषद की संरचना के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. परिषद की अधिकतम संख्या विधानसभा की कुल सदस्य संख्या की एक तिहाई तथा न्यूनतम सदस्य संख्या 40 निर्धारित है।
2. परिषद के 1/3 सदस्य स्थानीय निकायों के सदस्यों द्वारा चुने जाते हैं।
3. परिषद के 1/12 सदस्य महाविद्यालयों एवं विश्वविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों द्वारा चुने जाते हैं।
4. परिषद के 1/3 सदस्य विधानसभा के सदस्यों द्वारा आपस में चुने जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

70. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान किसी विधेयक पर असहमति के मामले में विधानमंडल के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक का प्रावधान करता है।
2. कोई भी विधेयक राज्य की विधान परिषद में आरंभ नहीं हो सकता।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

71. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत के राष्ट्रपति से परामर्श के बाद राज्यपाल किसी न्यायाधीश को एक उच्च न्यायालय से दूसरे उच्च न्यायालय में स्थानांतरित कर सकता है।
2. उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की पेंशन राज्य की संचित निधि से दी जाती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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65. With reference to Gram Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. They are the basic units of democratic system at village level.
2. They consist of all the members of the village.
3. The members of Gram Sabha are not elected.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

66. With reference to Urban Local Bodies, consider the following statements:

1. All the members of the notified area committee are nominated by the state government.
2. Cantonment boards are created by the state government but run by the army.
3. A township has no elected members and is merely an extension of the bureaucratic structure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

67. Consider the following statements with reference to Governor of the state:

1. A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters his office.
2. He can promulgate ordinances at any time when the need arises for speedy legislation.
3. He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the State Election Commission.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

68. Consider the following statements:

1. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act made the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers binding on the Governor.
2. When a question arises whether a matter falls within the governor's discretion or not, the decision of the Governor is final.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

69. Consider the following statements with reference to the composition of legislative council:

1. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40.
2. 1/3 of the members of the council are elected by the members of local bodies.
3. 1/12 of the members of council are elected by teachers of colleges and universities.
4. 1/3 of the members of council are elected by members of the legislative assembly among themselves.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

70. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution provides for the mechanism of the joint sitting of the two Houses of the state legislature to resolve a deadlock between them over the passage of a bill.
2. A bill cannot originate in the legislative council of the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

71. Consider the following statements:

1. The Governor can transfer a judge of High Court to another after consulting the President.
2. The pension of the High Court judges is charged on the consolidated fund of state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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72. भारतीय संस्कृति के संदर्भ में, 'अरंगेत्रम' पद किसको सर्वोत्तम रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) यह शास्त्रीय नृत्य के एक विद्यार्थी द्वारा एकल नृत्य की शुरुआत है।

(b) यह एक पारंपरिक भारतीय मार्शल आर्ट रूप है।

(c) यह एक प्रकार का शास्त्रीय भारतीय संगीत गायन है।

(d) यह आमतौर पर त्यौहार के दौरान उत्तर भारत में निकाला जाने वाला एक धार्मिक जुलूस है।

73. चित्रकला के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जहाँगीर द्वारा 'तूतीनामा' और 'हमज़ानामा' का निर्माण करवाया गया था।
2. बसावन और दसवंत सम्राट अकबर के दरबार में चित्रकार थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

74. लोकायत दर्शन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह कर्म या मोक्ष की धारणा में विश्वास नहीं करता है।
2. यह एक सुखवादी दर्शन है जो मानता है कि आनंद जीवन का सर्वोच्च लक्ष्य है।
3. इसे भारतीय दर्शन के चार्वाक संप्रदाय के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

75. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. थोलपावक्कुथु कर्नाटक की एक प्रकार की स्ट्रिंग कठपुतली है।
2. कठपुतली राजस्थान की छाया कठपुतली का एक रूप है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

76. कर्नाटक संगीत के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मृदंग और घटम आमतौर पर कर्नाटक संगीत में उपयोग किये जाने वाले ताल वाद्ययंत्र हैं।
2. राग और ताल कर्नाटक संगीत के दो मूलभूत तत्त्व हैं।
3. पुरंदर दास को प्राय: "कर्नाटक संगीत का जनक" कहा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

77. कृष्णदेवराय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उसने अपनी माता के नाम पर विजयनगर के पास नगलपुरम् नामक उपनगर की स्थापना की।
2. वह विजयनगर साम्राज्य के तुलुव वंश के शासक था।
3. उसने तमिल में शासन कला पर एक ग्रंथ की रचना की जिसे अमुक्तमल्यद के नाम से जाना जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

78. निकोलो दे कॉन्ति ने किस शासक के शासनकाल के दौरान विजयनगर का दौरा किया था?

(a) कृष्णदेवराय *(b)* देवराय प्रथम

(c) देवराय द्वितीय *(d)* रामराय

79. अकबर के शासनकाल के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मनसबदारी प्रणाली उसके द्वारा शुरू की गई थी।
2. पानीपत का प्रथम युद्ध उसके शासनकाल के दौरान हुआ।
3. रामचरितमानस के प्रसिद्ध लेखक तुलसीदास उसके शासनकाल के दौरान थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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72. With reference to Indian culture, the term 'Arangetram' best refers to?

(a) It is a solo dance debut by a student of classical dance.

(b) It is a traditional Indian martial art form.

(c) It is a type of classical Indian music recital.

(d) It is a religious procession commonly observed in North India during festivals.

73. With reference to paintings, consider the following statements:

1. Jahangir commissioned the 'Tutinama' and the 'Hamzanama'.
2. Basawan and Daswant were painters in the court of emperor Akbar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

74. With reference to Lokayata philosophy, consider the following statements:

1. It does not believe in the notions of Karma or Moksha.
2. It is a hedonistic philosophy which believes that pleasure is the highest goal in life.
3. It is also known as the Charvaka School of Indian philosophy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

75. Consider the following statements:

1. Tholpavakkoothu is a type of string puppetry from Karnataka.
2. Kathputli is a form of shadow puppetry from Rajasthan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

76. With reference to Carnatic music, consider the following statements:

1. Mridangam and Ghatam are percussion instruments commonly used in Carnatic music.
2. Raga and Tala are the two foundational elements of Carnatic music.
3. Purandara Dasa is often referred to as the "Father of Carnatic Music."

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

77. With reference to Krishnadevaraya, consider the following statements:

1. He founded the suburban township near Vijayanagara named Nagalapuram, after his mother.
2. He was the ruler of Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara Empire.
3. He composed a work on statecraft in Tamil known as Amuktamalayada.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

78. Nicolo de Conti visited Vijayanagara during the reign of which ruler?

(a) Krishnadevaraya *(b)* Devaraya I

(c) Devaraya II *(d)* Rama Raya

79. Consider the following statements with reference to reign of Akbar:

1. Mansabdari system was introduced by him.
2. The first battle of Panipat was fought during his reign.
3. Tulsidas, the famous writer of Ramcharitamanas lived during his reign.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

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80. प्रारंभिक मध्ययुगीन इतिहास में चोल साम्राज्य के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. चोल साम्राज्य के क्षेत्रीय विस्तार की प्रक्रिया राजेंद्र प्रथम के शासनकाल में रुक गई।
2. राजा को सर्वोपरिता का संकेत देने वाली को-कोनमई-कोंडन जैसी अधिक भव्य उपाधियाँ दी गई।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

81. फिरोज़ शाह तुगलक के अधीन प्रशासन प्रणाली के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मुसलमानों पर जज़िया कर सख्ती से लगाया गया।
2. वह सिंचाई कर लगाने वाला पहला सुल्तान था।
3. विधवाओं और अनाथों की देखभाल के लिये एक नया विभाग दीवान-ए-खैरात बनाया गया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

82. भारतीय शास्त्रीय कृति रागदर्पण का फारसी में अनुवाद किस शासक के शासनकाल के दौरान किया गया था?

(a) गयासुद्दीन तुगलक
(b) फिरोज़शाह तुगलक
(c) कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
(d) इल्तुतमिश

83. नवीसंदा निम्नलिखित में से किसको सर्वोत्तम रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) मुनीम *(b)* लिपिक
(c) कोषाध्यक्ष *(d)* राजस्व अधिकारी

84. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये

लोक संगीत		*राज्य*
1. पणिहारी	:	राजस्थान
2. आल्हा	:	कश्मीर
3. वानावन	:	मध्य प्रदेश
4. ओवी	:	गोवा

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

85. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

रंगमंच		*राज्य*
1. अंकया नाट	:	असम
2. माच	:	मध्य प्रदेश
3. करियिला	:	हिमाचल प्रदेश

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

86. उत्सव 'लाई हरोबा' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. लाई हरोबा असम में मनाए जाने वाले प्रमुख उत्सवों में से एक है।
2. इसका विषय प्राय: कृष्ण से अलग होने पर गोपियों और राधा का वियोग हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

87. निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक को अक्सर 'विचित्रचित्त', 'चित्रकारपुली' और 'चैत्यकारी' कहा जाता है?

(a) महेंद्रवर्मन प्रथम *(b)* नरसिंहवर्मन
(c) कीर्तिवर्मन *(d)* नंदिवर्मन द्वितीय

88. नायक चित्रकला के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह 17वीं-18वीं शताब्दी के दौरान विजयनगर शैली का विस्तार है।
2. इसमें वर्द्धमान महावीर के जीवन और कृष्ण-लीला के दृश्यों को दर्शाया गया है।
3. इसकी विशेषता जीवंत रंगपट्टिका, जटिल विवरण हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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80. With reference to the Chola empire in early medieval history, consider the following statements:

1. The process of Chola territorial expansion stopped under the reign of Rajendra I.
2. The king was given more grandiose titles like ko-konmai-kondan signalling paramountcy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

81. Consider the following with reference to administrative system under Feroz Shah Tughlaq:

1. Jiziya was strictly imposed on Muslims.
2. He was the first sultan to impose irrigation tax.
3. A new department Diwan-e-Khairat was created for taking care of widows and orphans.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

82. The Indian classical work Ragadarpan was translated into Persian during reign of which ruler?

(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(b) Ferozshah Tughlaq
(c) Qutbuddin Aibak
(d) Iltutmish

83. Nawisanda best refers to which of the following?

(a) Accountant *(b)* Clerk
(c) Treasurer *(d)* Revenue officer

84. Consider the following pairs:

	Folk music		*State*
1.	Panihari	:	Rajasthan
2.	Alha	:	Kashmir
3.	Wanawan	:	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Ovi	:	Goa

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

85. Consider the following pairs:

	Theatre		*State*
1.	Ankia Naat	:	Assam
2.	Maach	:	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Kariyila	:	Himachal Pradesh

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

86. Consider the following statements with reference to festival 'Lai Haraoba':

1. Lai Haraoba is one of the main festivals celebrated in Assam.
2. The themes often depict the pangs of separation of the Gopis and Radha from Krishna.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

87. Which of the following rulers is often referred as 'Vichitrachitta', 'Chitrakarapuli' and 'Chaityakari'?

(a) Mahendravarman I *(b)* Narsimhavarman
(c) Kirtivarman *(d)* Nandivarman II

88. With reference to Nayaka Paintings, consider the following statements:

1. It is the extension of the Vijayanagara style during the 17^{th}-18^{th} century.
2. It depicts the scenes from the life of Vardhaman Mahavira and Krishna-leela.
3. It is characterized by their vibrant colour palettes, intricate details.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

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89. मंदिर स्थापत्य की नागर शैली के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. तारकीय भूमि योजना और मीनार जैसी घुमावदार पर्वत-शिखर नागर शैली की दो सबसे बुनियादी विशेषताएँ हैं।
2. मंदिर परिसर में अक्सर जलाशय और तालाब होते हैं।
3. मंदिर, सामान्यत: एक पत्थर के चबूतरा पर टिका हुआ है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

90. प्राचीन इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'मणिग्रामम' और 'अय्यावोले' हैं?

(a) बंदरगाह शहर *(b)* अधिगम का केंद्र
(c) व्यापार मंडली/गिल्ड *(d)* बस्ती समूह

91. मध्यकालीन भारत में भक्ति आंदोलन के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भक्ति का पंथ सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता से चला आ रहा है।
2. इसकी शुरुआत बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के विरुद्ध प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में हुई।
3. यह मुख्यत: दक्षिण भारत तक ही सीमित था और उत्तर भारत पर इसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा।
4. इसमें सूफी आंदोलन का कोई अतिव्यापी विषय या प्रभाव नहीं था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

92. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पुस्तक जिल्दसाज़ी तकनीक
2. चूने का मोर्टार
3. लोहे की रकाब
4. जंग प्रतिरोधी तकनीक

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी तकनीक भारत में तुर्कों द्वारा पेश की गई थी?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

93. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये :

विभाग		*भूमिका*
1. दीवान-ए-विज़ारत	:	बाज़ार विनियमन
2. दीवान-ए-अर्ज़	:	विदेशी मामले
3. दीवान-ए-इंशा	:	राजकीय पत्राचार

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

94. शेरशाह सूरी के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उसने भारत में अफगान साम्राज्य का निर्माण किया।
2. शेरशाह सूरी अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के शासनकाल से प्रेरित था।
3. उसने राजतंत्र के अफगान सिद्धांत का पालन किया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

95. अकबर के शासनकाल के दौरान "लीलावती" का फारसी में अनुवाद किया था:

(a) अबुल फज़ल ने
(b) अब्दुल कादिर बदायूँनी ने
(c) फैज़ी ने
(d) ज़ियाउद्दीन बरनी ने

96. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. चाप अथवा मेहराबें हिंदू स्थापत्य की विशेषता थीं जबकि इस्लामिक स्थापत्य की विशेषता स्तंभ और बीम थे।
2. हिंदू कला अलंकारपूर्ण थी जबकि इस्लामिक कला तुलनात्मक रूप से थोड़ी सरल थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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89. With reference to Nagara style of temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The stellate ground plan and curvilinear mountain-peak like tower are the two most fundamental features of Nagara style.
2. The temple complex often has tanks and ponds.
3. The temple, generally, rests on a stone platform.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

90. With reference to ancient history, which of the following are 'Manigramam' and 'Ayyavole'?

(a) Port cities *(b)* Center of learning
(c) Trade guilds *(d)* Settlement clusters

91. With reference to Bhakti Movement in medieval India consider the following statements:

1. The cult of Bhakti goes back to Indus Valley Civilisation.
2. It began as a reaction against the Buddhism and Jainism.
3. It was mainly confined to South India and did not have any impact on North India.
4. It had no overlapping themes or influences from Sufi movement.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

92. Consider the following:

1. Book binding technique
2. Lime mortar
3. Iron stirrup
4. Rust resistant technique

How many of the above technologies were introduced by the Turks in India?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

93. Consider the following pairs:

	Department		*Role*
1.	Diwan-i-Wizarat	:	Market regulation
2.	Diwan-i-Arz	:	Foreign affairs
3.	Diwan-i-Insha	:	Royal correspondence

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

94. With reference to Sher Shah Suri, consider the following statements:

1. He built the Afghan empire in India
2. Sher Shah Suri was inspired by the reign of Alauddin Khilji.
3. He followed the Afghan theory of kingship

Which of the statements give above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

95. "Lilavati" was translated into Persian during the reign of Akbar by:

(a) Abul Fazl
(b) Abdul Qadir Badauni
(c) Faizi
(d) Zia-ud-din Barani

96. Consider the following statements:

1. The Hindu architecture was characterised by arches while Islamic architecture was characterised by columns and beams.
2. The Hindu art was ornamental while the Islamic art was a bit simple.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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97. मध्यकालीन भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. तलाकशुदा तथा विधवा दोनों महिलाओं का पुनर्विवाह वैध माना जाता था।
2. महिलाओं को पैतृक संपत्ति प्राप्त करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था।
3. मासिक धर्म वाली महिलाएँ पान के बगान प्रवेश नहीं कर सकती थीं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

98. भारत के इतिहास के संदर्भ में, 'खिल्लत' और 'सरप्पा' पद का अभिप्राय है:

(a) मुगल बादशाहों द्वारा अपने सरदारों और सहयोगियों को भेंट किये जाने वाले औपचारिक जामा और उपहार।
(b) विशिष्ट प्रकार के भोज्य पदार्थ और मसाले जिनका रेशम मार्ग से व्यापार किया जाता था।
(c) मध्यकालीन भारत में भक्ति और सूफी आंदोलनों के धार्मिक अनुष्ठान व प्रथाएँ।
(d) शास्त्रीय संगीत प्रदर्शन में प्रयुक्त प्राचीन भारतीय संगीत वाद्ययंत्र।

99. अकबर के प्रसिद्ध दरबारी संगीतकार तानसेन निम्नलिखित में से किस सिलसिले के अनुयायी हैं?

(a) कादरिया सिलसिला
(b) नक्शबंदी सिलसिला
(c) शत्तारी सिलसिला
(d) सुहरावर्दी सिलसिला

100. सूफी भाषा में 'ज़ियारत' क्या है?

(a) यह सूफी संतों से जुड़े स्थल की तीर्थयात्रा का एक रूप है।
(b) यह किसी सूफी संत की पुण्यतिथि है।
(c) यह किसी सूफी संत के उपदेशों का संग्रह है।
(d) यह इस्लाम में भक्ति कार्य है जिसमें प्रार्थनाएँ की जाती हैं।

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97. With reference to the status of women in medieval India, consider the following statements:

1. Remarriage was considered legitimate both among divorced and widowed women.
2. Women had no right to inherit property.
3. Menstruating women were not allowed to enter the groves of betel-leaves.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

98. With reference to the history of India, the terms 'khilat' and 'sarapa' denote:

(a) Ceremonial robes and gifts presented by Mughal emperors to their nobles and allies.

(b) Specific types of food and spices that were traded along the Silk Road.

(c) Religious rituals and practices of the Bhakti and Sufi movements in medieval India.

(d) Ancient Indian musical instruments used in classical music performances.

99. Tansen, the legendary musician of Akbar's Court is follower of which of the following Silsilah?

(a) Qadiriyya Silsilah

(b) Naqshbandi Silsilah

(c) Shattari Silsilah

(d) Suhrawardi Silsilah

100. What is 'Ziyarat' in the language of Sufi?

(a) It is a form of pilgrimage to the site associated with Sufi saints.

(b) It is death anniversary of a Sufi Saint.

(c) It is a collection of sermons of a Sufi Saint.

(d) It is Islamic devotional act on which phrases or prayers are repeated.

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code:
P1/P2/P3-2411

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
GENERAL STUDIES
TEST – 11

C

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(a)	26	(b)	51	(a)	76	(c)
2	(b)	27	(b)	52	(b)	77	(b)
3	(b)	28	(a)	53	(b)	78	(b)
4	(b)	29	(c)	54	(c)	79	(b)
5	(d)	30	(b)	55	(c)	80	(b)
6	(a)	31	(c)	56	(d)	81	(b)
7	(a)	32	(d)	57	(b)	82	(b)
8	(c)	33	(c)	58	(d)	83	(b)
9	(a)	34	(d)	59	(b)	84	(b)
10	(d)	35	(c)	60	(b)	85	(c)
11	(a)	36	(b)	61	(d)	86	(b)
12	(b)	37	(c)	62	(a)	87	(a)
13	(d)	38	(a)	63	(c)	88	(c)
14	(a)	39	(a)	64	(b)	89	(a)
15	(c)	40	(b)	65	(b)	90	(c)
16	(c)	41	(d)	66	(b)	91	(b)
17	(c)	42	(a)	67	(a)	92	(c)
18	(b)	43	(b)	68	(b)	93	(a)
19	(c)	44	(a)	69	(b)	94	(a)
20	(a)	45	(d)	70	(d)	95	(c)
21	(b)	46	(b)	71	(d)	96	(b)
22	(b)	47	(a)	72	(a)	97	(c)
23	(a)	48	(d)	73	(b)	98	(a)
24	(c)	49	(b)	74	(c)	99	(c)
25	(c)	50	(b)	75	(d)	100	(a)

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1. (a)

Explanation:

- **Odhuvars** sing devotional hymns in Tamil Nadu's Hindu temples **but are not priests.** They are in the service of **Lord Shiva** by singing his praise from Thirumurai in Saivite temples. They sing devotional hymns but do not enter the sanctum sanctorum. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Odhuvars continue to **hold a crucial place in the daily and festive rituals of Tamil Nadu temples.** They are responsible for reciting Thevaram and Thiruvasagam, two ancient Tamil texts filled with hymns and praises for Lord Shiva. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The tradition of Odhuvars can be traced back to ancient times, with its roots firmly embedded in the Bhakti movement, which flourished between the 6th and 9th centuries in Tamil Nadu.
- **Odhuvars often come from marginalized communities,** and their role in temples offers economic opportunities. Moreover, their performances bring the local community together, fostering a sense of unity and belonging. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

2. (b)

Explanation:

- **The Indus Valley Civilization** did not have temple structures, and it's **unlikely that towns were ruled by temple priests.** The civilization's governance and religious practices are not well-documented, but it's believed that they had a complex system of governance and likely had a range of rulers or leaders. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- While most of the **seals** were made of **steatite** (it is kind of soft stone). A few of the seals were also made of **gold, ivory,** agate, terracotta, chert and faience. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- While the Indus Valley people did domesticate animals like cattle, there is limited evidence to suggest that they used horses, and they were **not commonly used for barter. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The Indus Valley Civilization is known to have been **well-acquainted with the use of cotton and wool.** Cotton was grown and used for making textiles, which were an important part of their economy. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

3. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Lomas Rishi Cave,** also called the **Grotto of Lomas Rishi,** is one of the man-made Barabar Caves in the **Barabar and Nagarjuni hills** of Jehanabad district in the Indian state of Bihar. It is one the the **Barabar caves.**
- This **rock-cut cave was carved out as a sanctuary.** It was **built during the Ashokan period** of the Maurya Empire in the 3rd century BC, as part of the sacred architecture of the **Ajivikas,** an ancient religious and philosophical group of India that competed with Jainism and became extinct over time.
- The cave was excavated and gifted to the Ajivikas monks by Mauryan emperor Ashoka during the 3rd century BC. **Ajivikas were atheists** and rejected the authority of the Vedas as well as Buddhist ideas. They were ascetic communities and meditated in caves such as Lomas Rishi. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The **hut-style facade** at the entrance to the cave is the earliest survival of the ogee shaped "chaitya arch" or chandrashala that was to be an important feature of Indian rock-cut architecture and sculptural decoration for centuries. The form was clearly a reproduction in stone of buildings in wood and other vegetable materials.

4. (b)

Explanation:

- **Kalinga temple architecture** is a unique style of **temple architecture from Odisha.** Kalinga temples are made up of two parts: a **tower called the deula** and a **hall called the jagmohan.** The walls of both the deula and the jagmohan are lavishly sculpted with architectural motifs and figures.
- **Rekha deul typically refers to the sanctum sanctorum** or the main shrine of a Hindu temple. It is characterized by its tall and curvilinear superstructure, which is usually pyramidal in shape. The term 'Rekha deul' is commonly used in the context of temples with **Nagara-style architecture.**
- **'Jagmohan'** is another architectural feature in **temple architecture**. It refers to the assembly hall or the porch in front of the main shrine. The **Jagmohan is where devotees gather for prayers** and religious ceremonies.

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- The **Konark Sun Temple** is the culmination of Kalinga temple architecture. It was built in the 13th century by **King Narasimhadeva I** (AD 1238-1264). European sailors called it the **"Black Pagoda"** as early as 1676 because it looked like a great tiered tower that appeared black. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

5. (d)

Explanation:

- The period roughly between the **3rd century B.C. and 3rd century A.D. in South India** (the area lying to the **south of river Krishna and Tungabhadra**) is known as Sangam Period.
- It has been named after the Sangam academies held during that period that flourished under the royal patronage of the **Pandya kings of Madurai. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- According to the Tamil legends, there were **three Sangams** (Academy of Tamil poets) held in the ancient South India popularly called Muchchangam.
  - The **First Sangam,** is believed to be held at **Madurai,** attended by gods and legendary sages. No literary work of this Sangam is available.
  - The **Second Sangam** was held at **Kapadapuram,** only **Tolkappiyam** survives from this. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
  - The **Third Sangam** was also held at **Madurai.** A few of these Tamil literary works have survived and are a useful sources to reconstruct the history of the Sangam period.
- **Tolkappiyam** refers to the **Five-fold division of lands** – Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert).
- Tolkappiyam also refers to **four castes** namely arasar(Ruling Class), anthanar, vanigar(carried on trade and commerce) and vellalar(Agriculturists). **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

6. (a)

Explanation:

- **Rig Vedic Age or Early Vedic Period (1500–1000 BCE)** people primarily used bronze and copper for making tools and weapons. Iron usage became more widespread in India during a later period, known as the post-Vedic period. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Rigveda is considered the oldest of the four Vedas, and the other Vedas, namely the Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda, were compiled during the **later Vedic period (1000-500 BCE). Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The **Upanishads are not a part of the Rigveda.** They are a separate genre of ancient Indian philosophical texts that explore the nature of reality, the self, and the ultimate truth. They are often considered the concluding part of the Vedas and are sometimes referred to as Vedanta.
- The Rigveda is one of the earliest texts in the Vedas, but it is distinct from the Upanishads. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

7. (a)

Explantion:

- **Pulakesin II** was a **Chalukya king of the Badami Chalukyas,** and he was indeed a contemporary of Harshavardhana, who was a **ruler of the Pushyabhuti dynasty.**
- Both Pulakesin II and Harshavardhana lived during the same time period, and they were involved in conflicts with each other.
- They also entered into a treaty which marked **Narmada River** as the boundary of their territory. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Harshavardhana **did not establish the Pushyabhuti dynasty.** He was a ruler of the Pushyabhuti dynasty, which was established by his ancestors. The dynasty was founded by his father **Prabhakaravardhana. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Harshavardhana did not write an autobiography called 'Harshacharitra.' He is known for the famous literary work **"Harshacharita,"** but it was written by the court poet **Banabhatta**. The "Harshacharita" is a biography of Harshavardhana, not an autobiography written by him. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Harshavardhana, wrote three Sanskrit plays: **Ratnavali, Priyadarshika, Nagananda.**

8. (c)

Explanation:

- **"Dakshinapatheshwara"** is a title given to the **Chalukya king Pulakeshin II,** who reigned from 609 to 642 CE. The title translates to **"The Lord of the South".**

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- **Pulakeshin II** was one of the most famous rulers of the **Chalukya dynasty.** He conquered most of southern India and stopped King Harshavardhana's southward expansion. He also expanded the Chalukya kingdom to cover most of the Deccan region. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- Pulakeshin II also had other titles, including **"Parameshwara".** His forces, which included an army and a navy, were known as **Karnatabala or Karnatakabala.** They were feared across India.
- The **Jain poet Ravikirti** composed a eulogy in honor of Pulakeshin II. The eulogy is known as the **Aihole Inscription** and is located at the Meguti Jain temple in Aihole, Karnataka, India.

9. (a)

Explanation:

- **Kavyadarsha was written by Dandin.** Dandin was a 6th-7th century Indian Sanskrit author of prose romances and expounder on poetics. He was also a grammarian of the Sanskrit language. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **Mṛicchakatika was written by Shudraka,** an Indian king and playwright. Mṛicchakatika is a social drama with elements of grim reality. The story is about a young man named Charudatta of Pataliputra and his love for Vasantasena, a rich courtesan. The play's title translates to **"The Little Clay Cart"** in English. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **Amarsimha, also known as Amar Chakravarti, wrote Amarakosha.** He was a grammarian who wrote the first known Sanskrit dictionary in the **4th century.** Amarakosha is a lexicon of Sanskrit words in three books. It contains around 10,000 words. Amarakosha is also known as The Tripartite and **Namalinganushasana. Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **Brihatkatha was written by Gunadhya**, a scholar in the court of Satavahana King **Hala.** Brihatkatha is an ancient Indian epic that translates to "T**he Great Narrative"** in **Sanskrit**. **C H Tawney translated the story into English** as **The Ocean of a Story**. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**

10. (d)

Explanation:

- **Harappan Age - Black and Red Ware:** This pottery type is typically associated with the Indus Valley Civilization or the Harappan Civilization, which existed from around **3300 BCE to 1300 BCE** in what is now modern-day Pakistan and northwest India. Black and red ware refers to a type of pottery characterized by a distinct combination of black and red colours. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Later Vedic Period - Painted Grey Ware:** The Later Vedic period corresponds to the time following the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization and the emergence of Vedic culture in the Indian subcontinent, roughly around **1000 BCE to 600 BCE. Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- **Mauryan Age - Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW):** The Mauryan Empire, under the rule of **Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka,** existed from around 322 BCE to 185 BCE. Northern Black Polished Ware is a distinctive type of pottery known for its shiny, polished black surface. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- **Gupta Age - Red Ware:** The Gupta Empire, one of the most influential empires in ancient India, lasted from around **320 CE to 550 CE.** Red Ware is characterized by its red colour. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**
- These pottery types are important in archaeology and historical studies because they help in dating and understanding the cultural and technological developments of their respective time periods.

11. (a)

Explanation:

- **Nirvana**, or **nibbana,** in Indian religious thought, the supreme goal of certain meditation disciplines. Although it occurs in the literatures of a number of ancient Indian traditions, the Sanskrit term nirvana is **most commonly associated with Buddhism.**
- It is the oldest and most common designation for the goal of the Buddhist path. It is used to **refer to the extinction of desire, hatred, and ignorance** and, ultimately, of suffering and rebirth. Literally, it means "blowing out" or "becoming extinguished," as when a flame is blown out or a fire burns out.
- In his **first sermon after his enlightenment,** the Buddha set forth the **Four Noble Truths (one of the core teachings of Buddhism),** the third of which was "cessation" (nirodha). This **state of the cessation of suffering and its causes is nirvana. Hence, option (a) is correct.**

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12. (b)

Explanation:

- This breathtaking **Chennakeshwara temple** is one of the three famous & finest representations of **Hoysala architecture** next along with **Belur & Halebid.** This Vaishnavite temple was built in 1268 by **Somanatha Dandanayaka,** who was general of King Narasimha III during the Hoysala reign. By the time when the construction of this temple was over, Hoysala's reign was already more than 250 years old.
- The **Ramappa Temple in Telangana,** India was designed by Ramappa. **Ramappa** was a skilled craftsman and sculptor. He used a unique method to create bricks that are so light they can float on water. The temple was built between 1212 and 1234. It was built under the patronage of Recharla Rudra, one of the greatest rulers of the Recharla Dynasty.
- The Ramappa Temple was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in 2021. It was the 40th such site in India. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

13. (d)

Explanation:

- **"Sangam Landscape,"** which is a classification of the landscape and environment in ancient Tamil literature, particularly in **Sangam poetry.** The Sangam literature includes **Tolkappiyam, Ettutogai, Pattuppattu, Pathinenkilkanakku,** and two epics named – **Silappathikaram and Manimegalai .**
- Tolkappiyam refers to the **Five-fold division of lands** – Kurinji, Mullai, Marudam , Neydal and Palai:
  - **Mullai:** Mullai is not associated with hilly tracks. It represents **fertile regions** with bamboo and other vegetation. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
  - **Kurunji:** Kurunji is not a pastoral land. It represents **hilly or mountainous terrain** and is often associated with the blooming of the Neelakurinji flower once every 12 years. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
  - **Marudam:** Marudam is not a coastal land. It refers to agricultural or agricultural-related land, often associated with the cultivation of paddy fields. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**
  - **Neydal:** Neydal is not a desert. It represents the seashore or coastal area. **Hence, pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**
  - **Palai:** Palai refers to desert area.

14. (a)

Explanation:

- Jains believe that their **tradition does not have a historical founder.** The first Jain figure for whom there is reasonable historical evidence is Parshvanatha (or Parshva), a renunciant teacher who may have lived in the **7th century BCE.** Jain tradition regards him as the 23rd Tirthankara. Parshvanath founded a community based upon the abandonment of worldly concerns.
- **Rishabhdev** was the **first Tirthankar** out of twenty-four Tirthankars, hence he is often considered as the founder of Jainism. **Vardhamana Mahavir was the last or twenty fourth Jain Tirthankar. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Jains are divided into **two major sects;** the **Digambara** (meaning sky clad) sect. Digambars renounce their clothes. The other sect is **Svetambara** (meaning white clad) sect and they wore white clothes.
- **Vardhamana** preached the Jain vision for 30 years after attaining liberation, traveling naked through the country as **he had even renounced the need for clothing. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **There are five basic principles of Jainism. The five principles are:**
  - Ahimsa: Non-violence
  - Satya: Truth
  - Asteya: Non-stealing
  - Aparigraha: Non-attachment
  - **Brahmacharya:** Celibacy
- **Brahmacharya** is a Jain principle that means **celibacy and chastity.** It requires Jain monks and nuns to abstain from all forms of sexual activity, including physical, verbal, and mental. This principle was added by Vardhamana Mahavir. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

15. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Vice President of India** is elected through an **indirect election process.**

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- **Electoral College:** The Vice President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of the following members:
- It consists of **both elected and nominated Members of both Houses of Parliament,** i.e., the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It does **not** include the **members of state legislative assemblies. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Method of Voting:** The election is conducted using a single transferable vote system. In this system, members of the electoral college cast their vote by marking preferences against the names of the candidates. They can mark "1" for their first preference, "2" for the second, and so on.
- **Counting of Votes:** After the votes are cast, they are counted, and the candidate who secures more than 50% of the total votes is declared the winner. If no candidate receives more than 50% in the first round, the votes are transferred based on the preferences mentioned by the voters until one candidate secures the required majority.
- **Term:** The Vice President serves a five-year term, which can be renewed.

16. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Prime Minister** is the **leader of the Lower House.** In this, capacity, he enjoys the following powers:
  - He advises the President regarding **summoning** and **proroguing of the sessions** of the Parliament.
  - He can recommend **dissolution** of the Lok Sabha to President at any time.
  - He **announces government policies** on the floor of the House.
- In the context of the Indian Parliament, "adjournment" refers to the temporary suspension or interruption of the proceedings of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha to a later time or date.
  - **Adjournment** can occur for various reasons and serve specific purposes in parliamentary procedure.
  - It only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House.
  - It is done by the **presiding officer** of the House.

Hence, statement-I is correct but statement-II is NOT correct.

17. (c)

Explanation:

- **Article 343: Official language of the Union**

(1) The official language of the Union shall be **Hindi in Devanagari script.**The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement: Provided that the president may, during the said period, by order authorize the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of (a) the English language, or (b) the Devanagari form of numerals, for such purposes as may be specified in the law.

- **Article 351: Directive for development of the Hindi language**
  - It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages PART XVIII EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.
  - From the above article it is clear that the Constitution imposes a duty upon the Centre to promote Hindi as *lingua franca* of the country. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Parliament enacted the **Official Language Act** in 1963.
  - The act provides for continued use of English in addition to Hindi, for all official purpose of the union and for the transaction of business in Parliament. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

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18. (b)

Explanation:

Removal of Union Public Service Commission's Members:

- The President of India has the authority to remove a Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) member from office for reasons outlined in **Article 317** of the Indian Constitution. So, the grounds for removal of members and chairman are not institutionalized through any statutory provision. It is mentioned in constitution itself. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- At any time, members of the Union Public Service Commission can submit their resignations to the President of India.
- If any member of the commission is charged with **bankruptcy** or **engaged in any paid employment** outside the duties of his office and for reason of infirmity of mind or body, he/she can be removed.
- In addition to these above, the president can also remove chairman or any other member of UPSC on the **grounds of misbehaviour.**
- However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to Supreme Court for an enquiry. .
- If the **Supreme Court,** after the enquiry, **upholds the cause of removal** and advises so, the president can remove the chairman or a member.
- Under the provisions of the constitution, the **advice tendered by the Supreme Court** in this regard is **binding** on the **president. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

19. (c)

Explanation:

Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1950:

Key Provisions:

- Lays down procedures for **delimitation of constituencies. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Provides for the **allocation of seats** in the **House of the People** and in the **Legislative Assemblies** and **Legislative Councils** of States. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Lays procedure for the **preparation of electoral rolls** and the manner of filling seats.
- Lays down the **qualification of voters.**
- **Allocation of seats:** As far as possible, every state gets representation in the **Lok Sabha** in **proportion to its population** as per census figures.
- **Electoral Rolls** for parliamentary, assembly and council constituencies. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- Election officers like chief electoral officers, district election officers, electoral registration officers and so on.
- **Representation of Peoples Act 1951,** relates to Registration of political parties. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

20. (a)

Explanation:

The Parliament has laid down the following criteria for disqualification under RPA 1951:

- Is found guilty of certain **election offences or corrupt practices** in the elections.
- Is convicted of any offence resulting in **imprisonment for two or more years** (except for the detention under a preventive detention law).
- Has **failed to lodge an account of his/her election expenses** within the time.
- Have any interest in government contracts, works or services.
- Is a director or managing agent or holds an office of profit in a corporation in which the government has at least 25% share.
- Has been dismissed from government service for **corruption or disloyalty** to the State.
- Has been convicted for **promoting enmity between different groups** or for the offence of bribery.
- Has been punished for preaching and practicing **social crimes such as untouchability, dowry and sati. Hence, both statement-I and statement-II are correct and statement-II is the correct explanation for statement-I.**

21. (b)

Explanation:

- **Article 371** of the Indian Constitution provides special provisions for various states to safeguard their autonomy over matters related to their social and customary laws, land rights, and governance.
- In the case of **Nagaland, Article 371(A)** grants special status to the state, allowing it to have its **own constitution, customary laws,** and **administration of civil** and **criminal justice.**

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- This special provision aims to respect the unique cultural and social practices of Nagaland's indigenous Naga tribes and protect their interests.
- It also grants the state a certain degree of autonomy while remaining a part of the Indian Union, thereby recognizing the distinct identity and historical significance of Nagaland. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

22. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Sixty-Ninth Amendment** Act of 1991 accorded a **special status** to the Union Territory of Delhi by designing it as the **National Capital Territory of Delhi. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The amendment also provided for the creation of a **70-member legislative assembly** and a **7-member council of ministers** for Delhi. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The **chief minister** is **appointed by** the **President** (not by the lt. governor). **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The other ministers are appointed by the president on the advice of the chief minister. The minister hold office during the pleasure of the president.
- The **lt. governor** is empowered to **promulgate ordinances** during recess of the assembly. He can also withdraw an ordinance at any time.
- But he cannot promulgate an ordinance when the assembly is dissolved or suspended.
- Further, no such ordinance can be promulgated or withdrawn without the **prior permission** of the **President. Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

23. (a)

Explanation:

- The **president** is **empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area,** the expression Scheduled Areas means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The president can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines or make fresh order for such redesignation on an area in consultation with the governor of the state concerned.
- **The largest administrative unit forming the scheduled areas has been the district and the lowest is the cluster of villages in the block. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The executive power of a state extends to the scheduled areas therein.
- But the **governor** of the state has a **special responsibility** regarding such scheduled areas. He must **submit a report to the president regarding the administration of such areas,** annually or whenever so required by the president. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

24. (c)

Explanation:

- **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)** is a committee of members of Parliament. Its purpose is to audit the Government of India's revenue and spending.
- The Committee is one of the oldest Parliamentary Committees in India. It was initially established in the **Government of India Act, 1919,** under the **Montford Reforms. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

Composition	❍ The committee consists of **22 members** (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha**). Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
Election	❍ The members are elected by the parliament every year from **amongst its members** according to the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. ❍ A **minister cannot be elected** as a member of the committee. ❍ If a member is appointed as a Minister after being elected to the Committee, she or he ceases to be a Member of the Committee as of the date of such appointment.
Tenure	❍ The term of office of members is **one year**
Chairman	❍ The **chairman of the committee is appointed by the speaker** from amongst the members. The constitution does not mandate that the chairman of the committee is selected from the opposition party. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

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Relation with CAG	❍ The **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)** is the "friend, philosopher and guide" of the Committee. ❍ The **CAG attends** the sittings of the Committee and assists it in its deliberations

25. (c)

Explanation:

- ❍ The sixth schedule contains provisions related to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- ❍ The Sixth Schedule provides for the administration of certain tribal areas as autonomous entities. The provisions of the sixth schedule are provided under **Articles 244(2) and 275(1)** of the Indian Constitution.
- ❍ The **governor of Assam** may likewise direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a tribal area (autonomous district) in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- ❍ The President enjoys the same power with respect to tribal areas (autonomous districts) in Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- ❍ Under the provision of the Sixth Schedule, the Governor of the State is empowered to determine the area or areas as administrative units of the Autonomous Districts and Autonomous Regions.
- ❍ Autonomous districts under tribal areas have an autonomous district council and a separate regional council. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- ❍ The **Governor** of a state has the power to **create a new Autonomous District/Region or alter the territorial jurisdiction or the name of any Autonomous District** or Autonomous Regions. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- ❍ The Sixth Schedule has provision for the creation of Autonomous District Councils, and Regional Councils endowed with certain legislative, executive, judicial and financial powers.

26. (b)

Explanation:

- ❍ **The Tenth Schedule** - popularly known as the Anti-Defection Act - was included in the Constitution via the **52nd Amendment Act, 1985. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- ❍ It sets the provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection to another political party.

Grounds for disqualification:

- ❍ If an **elected member voluntarily gives up** his membership of a political party.
- ❍ If **he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary** to any direction issued by his political party or anyone authorized to do so, without obtaining prior permission.
- ❍ As a **pre-condition for his disqualification,** his abstention from voting should not be condoned by his party or the **authorized person within 15 days (about 2 weeks) of such incident.**
- ❍ If any **independently elected member joins any political party.**
- ❍ If any **nominated member joins any political party** after the expiry of six months. The law specifies that a nominated member can join any political party **within six months** of his appointment to the house. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- ❍ According to the law, the presiding officer has no time limit in which to deliberate on a plea of disqualification. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- ❍ The court can also intervene after the presiding officer has decided, therefore the petitioners only choice is to wait until the presiding officer has reached a decision.

27. (b)

Explanation:

- ❍ India possesses approximately 10 million manuscripts in 80 ancient scripts, with the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) responsible for preservation.
- ❍ The **National Mission for Manuscripts was launched in February 2003 by the Government of India, under the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- ❍ The National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) is a **national level comprehensive initiative which caters to the need of conserving manuscripts and disseminating knowledge contained therein.**
- ❍ NMM is working towards fulfilling its motto, **'conserving the past for the future'.**
- ❍ **It has emerged as a movement, undoubtedly the most popular and effective among all the heritage conservation initiatives in the country. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

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- A unique project in its programme and mandate, the Mission seeks to unearth and preserve the vast manuscript wealth of India.

28. (a)

Explanation:

- The Indian government has introduced the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2023, aiming to include four communities in the Scheduled Tribes (ST) list in Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Process of Adding a Community to the ST List:**
  - **The process initiates at the State or Union Territory level, where the concerned government or administration recommends the inclusion of a specific community.**
  - The proposal is sent to the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs for examination and further deliberations.
  - After this, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, through its own deliberations, examines the proposal, and sends it to the Registrar General of India (RGI).
  - The proposal is sent to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, following which the proposal is sent back to the Union government.
  - The inclusion of any community in the Scheduled Tribes list takes effect only after the President assents to a Bill that amends the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, following its passage in both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The criteria presently **followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe** are : (i) indications of primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large, and (v) backwardness. However, these criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe can be included or excluded from the list of Scheduled Tribes** issued under clause (1) of **Article 342** only **by Parliament by law** and by no other authority. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

29. (c)

Explanation:

- **"Fifteen minutes of terror," a term that gained prominence during the Chandrayaan-2 mission's first unsuccessful attempt.**
- This phrase concisely captures the intricate nature of the mission's final stage.
- It **refers to the intense and nail-biting period of time when a spacecraft enters the atmosphere of its target planet, descends, and attempts to land safely on the surface. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- This phase is marked by a high level of uncertainty and potential risks, making it a critical and anxiety-inducing part of the mission.

30. (b)

Explanation:

- Genome editing and genetic modification are both techniques used to alter an organism's genetic material, but they differ in their scope and methods. **Genome editing** involves making **precise, targeted changes to specific genes within an organism's genome.** This can be achieved through tools like CRISPR-Cas9, allowing scientists to insert, delete, or modify DNA sequences with high precision.
- On the other hand, **genetic modification,** often referred to as genetic engineering, involves **introducing foreign genes into an organism's genome.** This can result in the creation of transgenic organisms with genes from different species. Genetic modification can have a broader impact, affecting multiple genes and traits simultaneously. It is often used in agriculture to develop genetically modified crops and in medical research to produce therapeutic proteins or other desired traits.
- Unlike Genetically Modified Organisms, which introduce novel configurations of genetic materials typically derived from other organisms, gene editing methods modify existing genetic material in ways that can yield beneficial outcomes. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

31. (c)

Explanation:

- According to the United Nations, two thirds of the roughly 10 billion people that will inhabit planet Earth by the year 2050 will live in built-up areas.
- This consistent city spread has revealed serious cracks in their planning, shedding light on issues such as social injustice and exclusion, inadequate public transportation networks and smog-related health issues.

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- One idea that has been gaining traction recently as a way towards more sustainable, liveable and healthy futures are 15 minutes cities.
- **Developed by Pantheon-Sorbonne professor Carlos Moreno, this urban planning concept aims to create communities in which people have access to the services they need to live, learn and thrive, all within a 15-minute walk or cycle ride from their home. Hence, option (c) is correct.**

32. (d)

Explanation:

Environmental Concerns Surrounding Offshore Drilling:

- **Oil Spills:**
  - Offshore drilling operations carry the **risk of oil spills, which can have catastrophic effects on marine ecosystems** and wildlife. Spilled oil can coat birds, marine mammals, and fish, leading to suffocation, reduced insulation, and impaired ability to find food.
- **Marine Ecosystem Disturbance:**
  - The physical presence of drilling platforms, pipelines, and other infrastructure can **disrupt marine habitats.**
  - The noise and vibrations from **drilling operations can harm marine life** by disrupting communication, navigation, and breeding patterns.
- **Biodiversity Impact:**
  - The construction of **drilling structures can damage underwater habitats,** such as coral reefs and seagrass beds, which serve as **crucial breeding and feeding grounds** for marine species.
- **Climate Change:**
  - Extracting and burning fossil fuels obtained from **offshore drilling contributes to greenhouse gas emissions,** exacerbating global climate change.
  - Offshore drilling also warms oceans, leading to sea-level rise and **disruption of ocean currents.**
- **Resource Depletion:**
  - Intensive offshore drilling can deplete oil and gas reserves, leading to increased pressure to explore new areas, often in environmentally sensitive regions.
- **Acidification:**
  - Carbon dioxide released from burning fossil fuels is absorbed by oceans, leading to ocean acidification. This acidification harms marine life, particularly organisms with calcium carbonate shells or skeletons, such as coral reefs and shellfish.
- Genetic drift is a change in the gene pool of a small population that takes place strictly by chance. It is not possible by offshore drilling in fishes.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

33. (c)

Explanation:

Initiatives to Tackle Methane Emissions:

- **'Harit Dhara' (HD): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** has developed an **anti-methanogenic feed supplement** 'Harit Dhara'. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It can cut down cattle methane emissions by 17-20% and can also result in higher milk production. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Harit Dhara **decreases the population of protozoa microbes in the rumen,** responsible for hydrogen production and making it available to the archaea for reduction of CO_2 to methane.
- It has been **made from tannin-rich plant-based sources.** Tropical plants containing **tannins, bitter and astringent chemical compounds,** are known to suppress or remove protozoa from the rumen.
- Fermentation after using HD will help produce **more propionic acid,** which provides more energy for **lactose (milk sugar) production** and **body weight** gain. This leads to **economic benefits for farmers.**

34. (d)

Explanation:

Sources of Mercury Pollution:

- **Natural Sources:**
  - **Volcanic eruptions** release small amounts of mercury.
  - **Erosion of rocks** and soil can release mercury into water bodies.
- **Anthropogenic Sources:**
  - **Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM):** ASGM is a major source of mercury pollution, where mercury is used to extract gold from ore.
  - Mercury is used to extract gold particles from ores, **creating amalgams** that are later heated to evaporate the mercury, leaving behind gold.
  - Artisanal gold mining **operations are responsible for 37% of global mercury pollution.**

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- **Industrial Processes:**
  - Various industries, such as chlorine production, **cement manufacturing, and waste incineration,** emit mercury.
  - The cement industry is responsible for around **11% of global anthropogenic mercury emissions.**
- **Waste Disposal:**
  - Improper disposal of e-waste products containing mercury, such as fluorescent bulbs **and batteries,** leads to mercury leaching into the environment.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

35. (c)

Explanation:

- **Urea Gold is created by infusing urea with sulphur, creating a composite fertilizer with 37% nitrogen (N) and 17% sulphur (S). Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- This nutrient blend serves two primary objectives:
  - **Fulfilling sulphur requirements in Indian soils.**
  - **Enhancing nitrogen use efficiency (NUE). Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  - Normal urea contains 46% of a single plant nutrient: Nitrogen or N.

Features:

- **Addressing Soil Deficiencies:** Indian soils frequently lack sulphur, an essential element particularly crucial for oilseeds and pulses.
- By incorporating sulphur into the fertilizer composition, 'Urea Gold' aims to provide a comprehensive nutrient package, thus catering to the specific needs of crops reliant on sulphur.
- **Enhancing Nitrogen Efficiency:** A key innovation of 'Urea Gold' is its ability to improve nitrogen use efficiency (NUE).
- Urea is a **white crystalline compound** commonly used as a synthetic fertilizer in agriculture.
- When applied to the soil or crops, **urea is broken down by enzymes into ammonia and carbon dioxide.**

36. (b)

Explanation:

Handloom Export Promotion Council:

- It is a nodal agency constituted under the **Ministry of Textiles,** Government of India. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It was incorporated as a not-for-profit company under sec 25 of the Companies Act. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Aim:

- To promote the exports of all handloom products like fabrics, home furnishings, carpets, floor coverings, etc.
- The prime object of HEPC is to provide all support and guidance to the Indian Handloom exporters and international buyers for trade promotion and international marketing. HEPC organizes / participates in International Trade fairs, Buyer Seller Meets in India and abroad & seminars.
- To **generate awareness** about the handloom industry amongst the public at large and its contribution to socio-economic development.
- To **protect India's handloom heritage** and to enable the handloom weavers and workers with greater opportunities.
- To **ensure sustainable development** of the handloom sector thereby empowering handloom workers financially and instilling pride in their exquisite craftsmanship.

37. (c)

Explanation:

- The origin of the Census in India **goes back to the colonial exercise of 1881. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Census has evolved and been used by the government, policymakers, academics, and others to capture the Indian population, access resources, map social change, delimitation exercise etc.

First Caste Census as Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC):

- SECC was **conducted for the first time in 1931.**
- SECC is meant to canvass every Indian family, both in rural and urban India, and ask about their:
  - **Economic status,** so as to allow Central and State authorities to come up with a range of indicators of deprivation, permutations, and combinations of which could be used by each authority to define a poor or deprived person.
  - It is also meant to ask every person their **specific caste name** to allow the government to **re-evaluate which caste groups** were economically worse off and which were better off.

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Difference Between Census & SECC:

- The Census provides a **portrait of the Indian population,** while the **SECC is a tool to identify beneficiaries of state support. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Since the **Census falls under the Census Act of 1948,** all data are considered confidential, whereas according to the SECC website, "all the personal information given in the SECC is open for use by Government departments to grant and/or restrict benefits to households."

38. (a)

Explanation:

- Bodhisattva, ("one whose goal is awakening"), in Buddhism, one who seeks awakening (bodhi)—hence, an individual on the path to becoming a buddha.
- **Maitreya, in Buddhist tradition, the future Buddha, who will descend to earth to preach a new dharma** ("law") when the teachings of Gautama Buddha have completely decayed. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- Maitreya is the earliest bodhisattva around whom a cult developed and is mentioned in scriptures from the 3rd century CE.
- **Avalokiteshvara, primarily in Mahayana ("Greater Vehicle") Buddhism, the bodhisattva ("buddha-to-be") of infinite compassion and mercy, possibly the most popular of all figures in Buddhist legend. Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **Amitabha, also called Amitayus ("Infinite Life"),** in Mahayana Buddhism, and particularly in the so-called Pure Land sects, the great saviour buddha. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- As related in the Sukhavati-vyuha-sutras (the fundamental scriptures of the Pure Land sects), many ages ago a monk named Dharmakara made a number of vows, the 18th of which promised that, on his attaining buddhahood, all who had faith in him and who called upon his name would be reborn in his paradise and would reside there in bliss until they had attained enlightenment.
- Having accomplished his vows, Dharmakara reigned as the buddha Amitabha in the Western Paradise, called Sukhavati, the Pure Land.

39. (a)

Explanation:

- The Asian Games is the **biggest sports competition in Asia,** held once every **four years. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The symbol for the Asian Games is the **rising sun with interlocking rings.**
- It is recognized by the **International Olympic committee.**
- **The two medal sports which made their debut are e-sports and breakdancing. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The 20th Asian Games will be held in Japan in 2027. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- After the **Second World War,** many Asian countries gained independence and the Indian **International Olympic Committee proposed** the idea of Asian Games as a sporting event, where all Asian nations can be represented.
- The first-ever Asian Games were held in **New Delhi in 1951.**

Regulation:

- Asian Games were regulated by the **Asian Games Federation from 1951 to 1978.** Since 1982, **the Olympic Council of Asia** has regulated the Asian Games.

India as a Host:

- **India is a founder member of Asian Games** and the **host of the first Asian Games.**
- The 9th edition of the Asian Games was also **held in New Delhi in November and December 1982.**
- **Appu, the Indian elephant,** was the first mascot to be used for the Asian Games.
- Recently, the 19th Asian Games (of 2022, held in 2023) ended at the **Hangzhou Olympic Sports Centre Stadium (also called Big Lotus) in China.** Hockey player PR Sreejesh was India's flagbearer at the parade of athletes.
- A total of 481 events were contested, with competitions in nine sports:
- Archery, Artistic swimming, Boxing, Breaking, Hockey, Modern pentathlon, Sailing, Tennis and Water Polo.

40. (b)

Explanation:

- India and Argentina recently signed a **'Social Security Agreement (SSA)'** aimed at safeguarding the legal rights of professionals in each other's domains. This agreement is expected to facilitate **risk-free international mobility for professionals from both countries. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

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Social Security Agreement?

- It ensures that the rights of professionals and workers in both countries are protected against the **loss of social security benefits or contributions.**
- The growing number of Indian professionals working in Argentina and Argentine nationals seeking employment in India necessitated this legal framework.
- The **SSA applies to legislation in both India and Argentina** concerning various aspects of social security, including **old age, survivor's pension,** and permanent, **total disability pension for employed persons.**

41. (d)

Explanation:

- **Color Blindness (Color Vision Deficiency):** The most common type of color vision deficiency makes it **hard to tell the difference between red and green.** Another type makes blue and yellow look the same.
- **Cataract:** A cataract is a clouding of the lens of the eye, which is typically clear. It occurs when the structure of crystallin proteins that make up the lens in human eyes deteriorates.
- **Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD):** It is an eye disease that can **blur central vision.** It happens when **aging causes damage to the macula** — the part of the eye that controls sharp, straight-ahead vision. The macula is part of the retina (the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye).
- **Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye):** It is an eye condition characterized by inflammation of the conjunctiva, the thin membrane that covers the white part of the eye and lines the inner eyelids.
- **Glaucoma:** It is a **group of eye diseases that can cause vision loss and blindness** by damaging a nerve in the back of your eye called the **optic nerve.**
- **Candidiasis:** Candidiasis is a fungal infection caused by a yeast (a type of fungus) called *Candida*. It is a skin disease. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

42. (a)

Explanation:

- **The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC)** is a **wholly owned subsidiary of Reserve Bank of India.** The authorized capital of the Corporation is 50 crore, which is fully issued and subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The management of the Corporation vests with its Board of Directors, of which a Deputy Governor of the RBI is the Chairman. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **All commercial banks** including branches of **foreign banks** functioning in India, **local area banks and regional rural banks** are insured by the DICGC. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- At present all **co-operative banks** are covered by the DICGC.
- Primary cooperative societies are not insured by the DICGC.
- DICGC insures all bank deposits, such as saving, fixed, current, recurring, etc. except the following types of deposits.
  - Deposits of foreign Governments;
  - Deposits of Central/State Governments;
  - Inter-bank deposits
  - Deposits of the State Land Development Banks with the State co-operative banks;
  - Any amount due on account of and deposit received outside India
  - Any amount which has been specifically exempted by the corporation with the previous approval of the RBI.
- Each depositor in a bank is insured **upto a maximum of ₹5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakhs)** for both principal and interest amount held by him in the same right and same capacity as on the date of liquidation/cancellation of bank's licence or the date on which the scheme of amalgamation/merger/reconstruction comes into force. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

43. (b)

Explanation:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA), which is the largest work guarantee programme in the world, was enacted in 2005 with the primary objective of guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment per year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- MGNREGA is **one of the largest work guarantee programmes** in the world **launched in 2005** by the **Ministry of Rural development. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Legal Right to Work:** Unlike earlier employment guarantee schemes, the act **aims at addressing the causes of chronic poverty** through a rights-based framework.

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- Wages must be paid according to the statutory minimum wages specified for agricultural labourers in the state under the **Minimum Wages Act, 1948.**
- **Demand-Driven Scheme:** The most important part of MGNREGA's design is **its legally backed guarantee for any rural adult to get work within 15 days of demanding it,** failing which an **'unemployment allowance'** must be given. This demand-driven scheme enables the self-selection of workers. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- There is an emphasis on strengthening the process of decentralisation by giving a significant role in **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** in planning and implementing these works.
- **Social Audit of MGNREGA works is mandatory,** which lends to accountability and transparency. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

44. (a)

Explanation:

- **Agriculture employed about two-thirds of India's workforce** till the early nineties. The share falling from **64.6% to 48.9% between 1993-94 and 2011-12.** But not much of it was courtesy of manufacturing, whose share in employment rose marginally, from 10.4% to 12.6%, during this period, according to **Periodic Labour Force Survey of NSSO 2022-23.**
- The subsequent period has seen the farm sector's share in the country's employed labour force first drop somewhat slowly, to a low of 42.5% in 2018-19, and then increase to 45.6% and 46.5% in the following two Covid-impacted years. The current **45.8%** share, as per the National Sample Survey Office's Periodic Labour Force Survey report for 2022-23 (July-June), is still higher than the pre-pandemic levels.
- No less striking is the dip in manufacturing's share, from the 2011-12 high of **12.6% to 11.4%** in 2022-23. The declining trend, in fact, preceded the pandemic – so much so that this sector **now employs less than even the workforce in construction (13%) and trade, hotels & restaurants (12.1%).**
- Manufacturing's share in employment is below that of construction and services for states with a high percentage of workforce engaged in farming.
- The reason for the above trend is **cited that manufacturing is turning increasingly capital-intensive, with the deployment of both labour-saving and labour-displacing** technologies such as robotics, artificial intelligence and machine learning.

Hence, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

Sector-wise share of workforce

TABLE 1

TEN MOST AGRICULTURE-DEPENDENT STATES

	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Services*
Chhattisgarh	62.61%	7.58%	9.67%	20.14%
Madhya Pradesh	59.78%	6.27%	11.07%	22.88%
Himachal Pradesh	58.37%	6.93%	8.41%	26.29%
Rajasthan	54.79%	10.09%	12.69%	22.43%
Uttar Pradesh	54.31%	9.20%	13.08%	23.41%
Bihar	49.61%	5.71%	18.39%	26.29%
Jharkhand	49.25%	8.91%	17.43%	24.41%
Assam	48.82%	4.69%	27.70%	18.79%
Odisha	48.13%	7.95%	17.01%	26.91%
Uttarakhand	47.37%	9.86%	10.39%	32.38%

TABLE 2

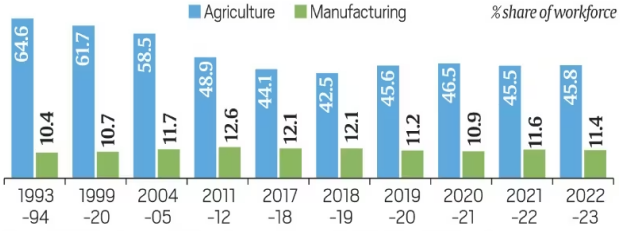
TEN LEAST AGRICULTURE-DEPENDENT STATES

	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Services*
Punjab	24.64%	17.75%	15.64%	41.97%
Kerala	27.27%	10.91%	15.37%	46.45%
Tamil Nadu	28.87%	16.77%	18.04%	36.32%
Haryana	29.76%	16.09%	12.76%	41.39%
West Bengal	34.17%	18.75%	11.66%	35.42%
Tripura	35.57%	3.12%	20.54%	40.77%
Gujarat	41.82%	23.77%	7.11%	27.30%
Andhra Pradesh	44.51%	10.51%	11.10%	33.88%
Karnataka	45.63%	10.36%	9.25%	34.76%
Maharashtra	45.98%	12.42%	6.35%	35.25%

*Inclusive of mining & electricity, gas, water and other utilities.
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey July 2022-June 2023.

CHART

AGRICULTURE VS MANUFACTURING



Source: NSSO Employment & Unexployment Survey (till 2011-12) and Periodic Labour Force Surveys (from 2017-18)

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45. (d)

Explanation:

- The **National Strategy for Financial Inclusion 2019-2024** sets forth the vision and key objectives of the financial inclusion policies in India to help expand and sustain the financial inclusion process at the national level through a broad convergence of action involving all the stakeholders in the financial sector.
- Financial inclusion has been defined as "the process of ensuring access to financial services, timely and adequate credit for vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost".
- Financial inclusion is increasingly being recognized as a key **driver of economic growth** and **poverty alleviation the world over.** Access to formal finance can **boost job creation** and **increase investments in human capital.** Without adequate access to formal financial services, individuals and firms need to rely on their own limited resources or rely on costly informal sources of finance to meet their financial needs and pursue growth opportunities. At a macro level, greater financial inclusion can support sustainable and inclusive socio-economic growth for all.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

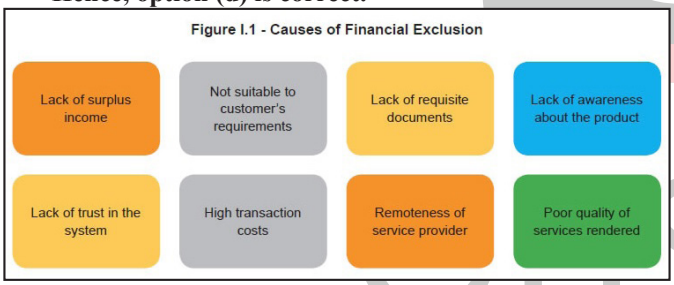
Figure I.1 - Causes of Financial Exclusion
Lack of surplus income
Not suitable to customer's requirements
Lack of requisite documents
Lack of awareness about the product
Lack of trust in the system
High transaction costs
Remoteness of service provider
Poor quality of services rendered

46. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India** was established on **1st October 2016 under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code). Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It is a key pillar of the ecosystem responsible for implementation of the Code that consolidates and amends the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximization of the value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interests of all the stakeholders.
- The board **regulates a profession as well as processes.** It has regulatory oversight over the Insolvency Professionals, Insolvency Professional Agencies, Insolvency Professional Entities and Information Utilities. **Hence, statement (2) is correct**.
- It writes and enforces rules for processes, namely, corporate insolvency resolution, corporate liquidation, individual insolvency resolution and individual bankruptcy under the Code.
- It has recently been tasked to promote the development of, and regulate, the working and practices of, insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and information utilities and other institutions, in furtherance of the purposes of the Code. It has also been designated as the **'Authority' under the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation Rules), 2017 for regulation and development of the profession of valuers in the country.**
- **The Board shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:**
  - The discovery and production of books of account and other documents, at such place and such time as may be specified by the Board.
  - Summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and examining them on oath.
  - Inspection of any books, registers and other documents of any person at any place.
  - Issuing of commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents.

Hence, statement (3) is correct.

47. (a)

Explanation:

- **"Moonlighting"** refers to the practice of **taking on a second job or working additional hours** in addition to one's primary employment. People often moonlight to earn extra income, develop new skills, or pursue a passion outside their main job. It can involve working in a completely different field or taking on freelance or part-time work. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Moonlighting can have both advantages and disadvantages. Some of the advantages include:
  - Extra Income
  - Skill Development
  - Pursuing Passions

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- **Apart from contractual obligations** there is **no overarching law,** which prohibits a person from doing multiple jobs. However, there are also potential downsides to moonlighting:
  - Working multiple jobs or long hours can lead to burnout and negatively affect a person's physical and mental health.
  - Conflict of Interest
  - Time Management
  - Legal and Tax Implications

48. (d)

Explanation:

Lithium metal is applied in a variety of areas:

- **Electric Vehicles:** Lithium-ion batteries are a key component, enabling energy storage for electric vehicles.
- **Pharmaceuticals:** Lithium salts are used in psychiatric medications, treating bipolar disorder.
- **Heat-Resistant Materials:** Lithium contributes to heat-resistant greases, ceramics, and glass production.
- **Nuclear Technology:** In the nuclear industry, lithium isotopes are used in fusion reactors and for tritium production.
- **Aerospace:** Lithium is used in lightweight alloys, which are crucial in the aerospace sector.
- **Alloy Production:** It's used to create high-strength, low-density alloys for various applications.
- These are just a few examples of the versatile applications of lithium metal. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

49. (b)

Explanation:

- **PM Vishwakarma, a Central Sector Scheme,** was launched on 17th September, 2023 by the Prime Minister to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople who work with their hands and tools. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **Scheme covers artisans and craftspeople** engaged in 18 trades viz. Carpenter (Suthar/Badhai), Boat Maker, Armourer, Blacksmith (Lohar), Hammer and Tool Kit Maker, etc. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Scheme envisages provisioning of the following benefits to the artisans and crafts persons:
  - Recognition of artisans and craftspeople through PM Vishwakarma certificate and ID card.
  - Basic Training of 5-7 days and Advanced Training of 15 days or more, with a stipend of Rs. 500 per day.
  - A toolkit incentive of upto Rs. 15,000 in the form of e-vouchers at the beginning of Basic Skill Training.
  - Under the scheme a loan upto 3 lakh Rupee will be given to the trainee. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
  - Marketing support will be provided to the artisans and craftspeople in the form of quality certification, branding, onboarding on e-commerce platforms such as **GeM,** advertising, publicity and other marketing activities to improve linkage to value chain.

50. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission is an autonomous body** under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Its primary objective is to establish and **enforce quality standards for pharmaceuticals, herbal medicines,** and related substances in the country. These standards, known as the Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP), ensure the quality, safety, and efficacy of medicines available in the Indian market. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It continually updates and publishes new editions of the IP to keep up with scientific advancements and global standards. It plays a crucial role in regulating the pharmaceutical industry, promoting public health, and ensuring the quality of medical products for the Indian population, as well as for export to other nations.
- It publishes official documents for improving the **Quality of Medicines** by way of adding new and updating existing monographs in the form of Indian Pharmacopoeia.
- It further promotes the rational use of generic medicines by publishing the National Formulary of India.
- Recently, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) and the Ministry of Health of Suriname, aiming to recognize the Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP) as a standard for medicines in **Suriname. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

51. (a)

Explanation:

- **Article 324** of the constitution has made provisions to safeguard and ensure the **independent** and **impartial** functioning of the Election Commission.

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- The chief election commissioner is provided with the **security of tenure.** He cannot be removed from office except in the same manner and on the **same grounds** as a **judge of** the **Supreme Court.**
- He can be removed by the president based on a **resolution passed** to that effect by **both the Houses of Parliament with special majority,** either on ground of **proved misbehavior** or **incapacity.**
- Thus, Chief Election Commissioner does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president, though he is appointed by him. **Hence, statement-I and statement-II are correct and statement-II is the correct explanation for statement-I.**

52. (b)

Explanation:

- Select Committees are a category of ad hoc or **temporary committees** established with the specific purpose of examining and scrutinizing particular Bills. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The primary duty of a Select Committee is to **meticulously review the bill,** examining its clauses to ensure they accurately reflect the intended purpose and objectives of the measure.
- These committees are **dissolved once** their **designated task** has been **fulfilled.**
- Although temporary, the **procedures and rules** governing Select Committees are **well-defined** within the **Rules of Procedure of the Parliament. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Its **membership** is limited to **MPs from one House. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The formation of a Select Committee can be initiated through a motion proposed by the Minister-in-charge of the Bill or any member of the Parliament.
- This proposal is then presented to the House for adoption. If adopted, the Committee is formed to consider and report on the referred Bill.
- The composition of a Select Committee varies depending on its purpose. It operates with a **quorum of one-third** of the total number of members.
- If there's a **tie in votes,** the **chairman** has a **casting vote**. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct**.
- The **reports** of the Select Committee are **recommendatory** in nature. The government can choose to accept or reject the committee's recommendations.

53. (b)

Explanation:

- The general principle is that it is the role and duty of the **Presiding Officer** — Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha — **to maintain order** so that the House can function smoothly.
- To ensure that proceedings are conducted in the proper manner, the Speaker/ Chairman is empowered to force a member to withdraw from the House. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **The constitution does not provide detailed procedure regarding rules of procedure and conduct of Member of Parliament.** For Lok Sabha it is provided under **Lok Sabha Rules 373 – 374 A.** For example, **Rule 374A** states that, In case of gross violation or severe charges, on being named by the Speaker, the member stands automatically suspended from the service of the House for five consecutive sittings or the remainder of the session, whichever is less.
- Similarly, in case of **Rajya Sabha,** it is provided under **Rule 255 – 256. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Rule 374 of Lok Sabha states that,** The Speaker may name a member if deems it necessary, who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.
- If a Member is so named by the Speaker, the Speaker shall, on a motion being made forthwith put the question that the Member (naming such Member) be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session. So, the **maximum period of suspension is for the remainder of the session. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

54. (c)

Explanation:

- India gifted the indigenously built in-service missile corvette **INS Kirpan** to Vietnam.
- It reflects India's commitment to deepening defence cooperation and cementing its role as Vietnam's 'Preferred Security Partner' in the Indian Ocean Region.
- In 2016, India Vietnam bilateral relations were further elevated to a **"Comprehensive Strategic Partnership". Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

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- India and Vietnam emphasize that the **Code of Conduct on the South China Sea** should be consistent with relevant UN conventions and respect the legitimate rights and interests of nations not participating in the discussions.
- Both countries firmly support **freedom of navigation** and **overflight,** as well as **lawful commerce in national waters,** in accordance with international laws, particularly UN Convention on Laws of the seas (UNCLOS). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- India provides training programs and scholarships under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) to Vietnam, contributing to Vietnam's socioeconomic development.
- India and Vietnam closely cooperate in various regional forums such as ASEAN, East Asia Summit, and Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) besides the UN and WTO.

55. (c)

Explanation:

- A team at the University of Massachusetts (UMass) Amherst published a paper declaring they had successfully generated a small but continuous electric current from humidity in the air which is called Hygroelectricity.
- It is a novel concept in the field of renewable energy generation. This technology harnesses the **energy potential of** the **water vapor** present in the Earth's atmosphere to generate electricity. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The process typically involves the use of **materials** that can **adsorb** and **desorb water vapor.** When these materials absorb water vapor from the air, they undergo changes in their physical or chemical properties, which release energy in the form of heat. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- This energy can then be converted into electricity through various means, such as thermoelectric generators or other energy conversion devices.
- One of the key advantages of atmospheric water vapor energy is its **sustainability.** Water vapor is a ubiquitous component of the atmosphere, and its availability is not subject to significant geographical limitations.
- This makes it a promising source of renewable energy, especially in regions where traditional renewable sources like solar or wind energy may not be as viable.
- This technology can be particularly useful in **arid** or **semi-arid regions** where water is scarce but atmospheric humidity is still present. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

56. (d)

Explanation:

- Stockholm syndrome is a **psychological phenomenon** that occurs when hostages or victims of abuse develop positive feelings towards their captors or abusers and negative feelings towards the authorities or anyone who tries to help them escape.
- This condition is characterized by a **paradoxical relationship** where the victim, who is under duress and subjected to potentially traumatic experiences, starts to identify with and defend their captor.
- The term was coined after a bank robbery in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1973, when four hostages refused to testify against their captors and even raised money for their defence.
- Stockholm syndrome is **not** a **recognized mental disorder,** but rather a coping mechanism that some people use to deal with a traumatic situation.
- It is thought to result from a combination of factors, such as power imbalance, emotional isolation, gratitude for small kindnesses, and survival instinct. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

57. (b)

Explanation:

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- The State of Israel, a country in the Middle East bordering the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.
- Israel has **land** borders with **Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria** and the Palestinian territories of West Bank and the **Gaza Strip;** it shares **maritime** borders with **Cyprus**. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

58. (d)

Explanation:

- **Article 76** of the constitution provides for the office of **Attorney General of India,** and he is the highest law officer in the country.
- In the performance of his official duties, the Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. Further, he has the **right to speak** and to **take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament** or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.
- The Solicitor General of India assists Attorney General to fulfil his official duties and responsibilities.
- The **Solicitor General** of India is **not allowed to participate in** the **meetings of the Parliament. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The term of office of the **Advocate General** is **not fixed** by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the **pleasure of the governor**. This means that he may be removed by the governor at any time.
- He may also quit his office by submitting his resignation to the governor.
- Conventionally, he resigns when the government (council of ministers) resigns or is replaced, as he is appointed on its advice. But this is not mandated under the constitution. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

59. (b)

Explanation:

- The organizational structure, jurisdiction and nomenclature of subordinate judiciary are laid by the states. Hence, they differ slightly from state to state.
- There are three tiers of civil and criminal courts below the High court.
- The district judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The district judge possesses **original** and **appellate jurisdiction** in both **civil** as well as **criminal matters**. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The district judge is also the sessions judge. When he deals with **civil** cases, he is known as the **district judge** and when he hears the **criminal** cases, he is called **sessions** judge.
- The district judge exercises both **judicial** and **administrative powers. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- He also has supervisory powers over all the subordinate courts in the district. Appeal against his order and judgement lie to the High Court.

60. (b)

Explanation:

- **Article 94:** Vacation, Resignation and Removal provisions for the offices of Speaker.

Term of Office:

- The Speaker doesn't vacate his/her office immediately whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved but continues till the first meeting of the newly elected Lok Sabha. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker ceases to be a member of the house, but he/she doesn't vacate his/her office.
- The speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting). The date for election of speaker is fixed by the **President. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- However, he/she must vacate his office in any of the following three cases:
  - If he/she ceases to be a member of Lok Sabha; **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  - If he/she resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
  - If he/she is removed by a resolution passed in the Lok Sabha.

61. (d)

Explanation:

- **Adjournment motion** is introduced **only in the Lok Sabha** to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.

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- It involves an **element of censure** against the government, therefore Rajya Sabha is **not** permitted to make use of this device
- It is regarded as an **extraordinary device** as it interrupts the normal business of the House. It needs the **support of 50 members** to be admitted.
- The **discussion** on this motion should **last for not less than two hours and thirty minutes.**
- However, the right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House is **subject to the following restrictions.** i.e. It should:
  - Raise a **matter** which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance.
  - Not cover **more than one matter.**
  - Be restricted to a specific **matter of recent occurrence.**
  - Not raise a **question of privilege.**
  - Not revive discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the **same session.**
  - Not deal with any matter that is **under adjudication of court.**
  - Not raise any question that can be raised on a **distinct motion. Hence, Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct .**

62. (a)

Explanation:

- **Article 108** of the Indian Constitution provides for a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament. Accordingly, a joint session can be summoned when:
- If after a bill is passed by one House and transmitted to the other House –
  - The other House rejects this bill, or
  - The Houses do not agree on the amendments made to the bill, or
  - More than six months elapsed with the bill being received by the other House without it being passed. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Then, the President can summon a joint sitting unless the bill had elapsed because of the Lok Sabha's dissolution.
- In a joint sitting, any new amendment cannot be proposed in the bill, excepting those which have been passed by one House and refused by the other.
- The bill in a joint sitting is passed by a **simple majority.**
- The **quorum** to constitute a joint sitting is **one-tenth** of the total number of members of the two Houses. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Since 1950,** provision regarding joint sitting of the two houses has been invoked **only thrice.**
- The bills that have been passed at joint sittings are:
  - Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1960
  - Banking Services Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1973
  - Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

63. (c)

Explanation :

- In India, the **eligibility criteria for becoming the President** do not include being born in India. The eligibility of President of India is provided under **article 58 of the constitution.**
- Certain qualifications such as being a citizen of India, being **at least 35 years old,** and being eligible to be **elected as a member of the Lok Sabha** (House of the People) are required. In contrast, in the United States, the President must be a **natural-born citizen. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In India, judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts have a mandatory retirement age. For **Supreme Court judges, it's 65,** and for **High Court judges, it's 62.**
- In contrast, in the United States, federal judges, including Supreme Court Justices, can serve for life or until they voluntarily choose to retire. They do not have a specific retirement age. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

64. (b)

Explanation:

- A no-confidence motion passed in the Lok Sabha **applies to the entire Council of Ministers,** including ministers who are members of the Rajya Sabha.
- If the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion, it indicates a lack of confidence in the entire Council of Ministers, regardless of whether they are members of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- A **resolution is a type of substantive motion** in parliamentary procedure. It is a formal expression of the will or opinion of the house on a particular matter.

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However, **not all motions are resolutions.** Some motions are procedural, while resolutions lead to a formal decision or expression of opinion. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

65. (b)

Explanation:

- **73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments** were passed by Parliament in December 1992. Through these amendments local self-governance was introduced in rural and urban India.
- **Gram Sabhas are indeed the basic units** of the democratic system at the village or local level in India. They play a crucial role in local self-governance and decision-making. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- A Gram Sabha is a village assembly that consists of **all the registered voters in the panchayat area.** It is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The decisions taken by the Gram Sabha cannot be annulled by any other body. The power to do so rests with the **Gram Sabha only.** The members of Gram Sabha are **not elected**. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

66. (b)

Explanation:

- The Urban Local Government consists of **eight types of Urban local bodies.**
- **Municipal Corporation:** Municipal corporations are usually found in big cities such as Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, etc.
- **Municipality:** The smaller cities tend to have the provision of municipalities. The Municipalities are often called upon by other names such as the municipal council, municipal committee, municipal board, etc.
- **Notified Area Committee:** Notified area committees are set up for the fast-developing towns and the towns lacking the basic amenities. All the members of the notified area committee are nominated by **the state government. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Town Area Committee:** The town area committee is found in the small towns. It has minimal authority such as street lighting, drainage roads, and conservancy.
- **Cantonment Board:** It is usually set up for a civilian population living in the cantonment area. It is created and run by the central government. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Township:** Township is another form of urban government to provide basic facilities to the staff and workers living in the colonies established near the plant. It has **no elected members** and is merely an extension of the bureaucratic structure. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Port Trust:** Port trusts are established in the port areas such as Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, etc. It manages and takes care of the port. It also provides basic civic amenities to the people living in that area.
- **Special Purpose Agency:** These agencies undertake the designated activities or specific functions belonging to the municipal corporations or municipalities.

67. (a)

Explanation:

- **Article 156- Term of office of Governor-**

(1) The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President

(2) The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, **a Governor shall hold for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

(4) Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office

- He can promulgate ordinances when **the state legislature is not in session.** These ordinances must be approved by the state legislature within six weeks from its reassembly. He can also withdraw an ordinance anytime. This is the most important legislative power of the governor. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with **the Election Commission of India. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

68. (b)

Explanation:

- Article 163 of the Constitution of India states that-

(1) There shall be a council of Ministers with the chief Minister at the head **to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions,** except in so far as he is by or under this constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.

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(2) If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, **the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor** shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

(3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court

- **After the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976), ministerial advice** has been made binding on the President, but **no such provision has been made with respect to the governor. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

69. (b)

Explanation:

- Unlike the members of the legislative assembly, the members of the legislative council are indirectly elected. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at **one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Though the Constitution has fixed the maximum and the minimum limits, the **actual strength** of a Council is fixed **by Parliament.**
- Of the total number of members of a legislative council:
  - 1/3 are elected by the members **of local bodies** in the state like municipalities, district boards, etc., **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  - 1/12 are elected by graduates of three years standing and residing within the state.
  - 1/12 are elected by teachers of three years standing in the state, not lower in **standard than secondary school**, **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
  - 1/3 are elected by the members of the legislative assembly of the state from a**mongst persons who are not members of the assembly. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**
  - and the remainder are nominated by the governor from amongst persons who have **a special knowledge or practical experience of literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.**
- Thus, 5/6 of the total number of members of a legislative council are indirectly elected and 1/6 are nominated by the governor
- The members are elected in accordance with the system of **proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.**

70. (d)

Explanation:

- An ordinary bill **can originate in either House of the state legislature** (in case of a bicameral legislature). Such a bill can be introduced either by a minister or by any other member. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Constitution **does not provide for the mechanism of joint sitting of two Houses of the state** legislature to resolve a deadlock between them over the passage of a bill. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The legislative assembly can override the legislative council by passing the bill for the second time and not vice versa.
- When a bill is passed by the assembly for the second time and transmitted to the legislative council, if the legislative council rejects the bill again, or proposes amendments that are not acceptable to the legislative assembly, or does not pass the bill within one month, then the bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form in which it was passed by the legislative assembly for the second time.

71. (d)

Explanation:

- **The President** can transfer a judge from **one High Court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India.** On transfer, he is entitled to receive in addition to his salary such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court opined that in case of the transfer of high court judges, the Chief Justice of India should consult, in addition to the collegium of four seniormost judges of the Supreme Court, the chief justice of the two high courts (one from which the judge is being transferred and the other receiving him). Thus, the sole opinion of the chief justice of India does not constitute the 'consultation' process.

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- The salaries and allowances of the judges, the salaries, allowances and pensions of the staff as well as the administrative expenses of a High Court are charged on the consolidated fund of the state. Thus, they are non-votable by the state legislature (though they can be discussed by it). **It should be noted here that the pension of a High Court judge is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and not the state. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

72. (a)

Explanation:

- The word **"arangetram"** means **"ascending the stage".** It is a solo dance debut which means it's the first time a student performs a full concert by themselves.
- It is a major event where you invite close friends and family as well as other members of the artistic community. A live orchestra performs with the dancer – a mridangam player, a singer, a violinist, a flautist, sometimes a veena player, and the teacher to do the **nattuvaangam** or rhythmic direction.
- The Arangetram is also when the student earns their ghungroo (ankle bells), symbolizing that they are ready to begin performing professionally. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

73. (b)

Explanation:

- **Mughal paintings** are a style of painting that developed in India during the **16th to 18th centuries.** They were mainly used for book illustrations and individual miniatures.
- **Humayun** brought two Persian artists, **Abd al-Samad and Mir Sayyed Ali,** with him when he returned from exile.
- **Basawan and Daswant** were two of the most famous p**ainters in the court of Emperor Akbar. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Basawan** was a Mughal miniature painter, known for **developing Mughal naturalism** and using European painting techniques. He composed Akbar Taming Mad Elephant.
- **Daswanth** was a Hindu painter. He was trained by the Persian master painter Khwāja ʿAbd al-Ṣamad. He supervised the completion of the Mughal School of Miniature Painting in 1589.
- Further, Both **Tutinama, Hamzanama** were commissioned during the **period of Akbar** and are famous for their miniature paintings based on illustrations of various events and stories. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Jahangir** was a great patron of art and literature. He spent lavishly in building splendid buildings and gardens and mausoleums. **Abdul Hassan, Ustad Mansur and Bishandas** were the famous painters of his court.

74. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Charvaka school** of Indian philosophy is also known as the **Lokayata school.** The word "Lokayata" means "that which is found among people in general". It dates back to the **5th century BC. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The Charvaka school is an ancient school of Indian materialism. It's considered one of the atheistic schools in the Hindu tradition.
- The school **rejected the notion of an afterworld, karma, liberation (moksha),** the authority of the sacred scriptures, the Vedas, and the immortality of the self. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Charvakas believe that pleasure is the highest goal in life.** They reject the teachings of the Upanishads and Vedas, and don't believe in deity, afterlife, or hell-heaven. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Defense of hedonistic principles Charvakas defend their hedonistic principles by reasoning that people should enjoy life thoroughly because they can't reclaim their past desires after death.

75. (d)

Explanation:

- **Tholpavakkoothu** is a form of **shadow puppetry performed in Kerala and Tamil Nadu,** India. The name translates to **"leather puppet play".**
- Themes of Tholpavakkoothu are based on the Kamba Ramayana. Narration is done in a mix of Malayalam and Tamil dialectical variations. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Other types of shadow puppetry are:**
  - Chamadyaacha Bahulya: In Maharashtra
  - Togalu Gombeyatta: In Karnataka
  - Tolpava Kuthu: In Kerala

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Ravanchhaya: In Orissa

- **Kathputli** is a **string marionette from Rajasthan,** India. It's the most popular form of Indian puppetry. Kathputli puppets are large, colorful dolls made from wood, cotton cloth, and metal wire. They're dressed in medieval Rajasthani costumes and headgear. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

76. (c)

Explanation:

- **Carnatic music** is a traditional music form that developed in the southern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka. It's based on a system of **Ragam (Raga) and ThaLam (Tala).** Ragas provide the melodic structure, while Talas provide the rhythmic framework for Carnatic compositions. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Mridangam and Ghatam** are percussion instruments commonly used in Carnatic. They are two of the most important percussion instruments in Carnatic music, and they play a crucial role in rhythm accompaniment during Carnatic performances. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Purandara Dasa,** a prolific composer and saint, is widely regarded as the **"Father of Carnatic Music."** He made significant contributions to the development of Carnatic music, particularly in the organization of teaching methods and compositions. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The **Trinity of Carnatic Music,** also known as the **Three Jewels of Carnatic Music,** refers to the outstanding trio of composer-musicians of Carnatic music in the 18th century—**Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, and Syama Sastri.**

77. (b)

Explanation:

- He was the ruler of the **Tuluva dynasty** of the Vijayanagara empire (1509-29 AD). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- His rule was characterized by expansion and consolidation. He is credited with building some fine temples and **adding impressive gopurams** to many important south Indian temples.
- He **also founded** a suburban township near Vijayanagar called **Nagalapuram** after his mother. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- He composed a work on statecraft in **Telugu** known as the **Amuktamalyada. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **Krishnadevaraya** built large tanks and canal for irrigation, and he also patronized art and architecture.

78. (b)

Explanation:

- **Niccolò de Conti,** Venetian merchant who brought back a vivid account of his 25 years of travels in southern Asia.
- As a young man living in Damascus, he learned Arabic. In 1414 he set out for Baghdad, then journeyed down the Tigris River and eventually reached Hormuz, now in Iran, near the southern end of the Persian Gulf.
- He moved on to Calacatia, a trading centre on the Persian coast, learned the language, and entered a partnership with some Persian merchants who accompanied him on his travels. He visited Vijayanagar in 1420.
- **Deva Raya I was a ruler of the Sangama Dynasty and supervised the Vijayanagar Empire. The period from 1406 to 1422 CE saw the rule of Deva Raya I. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- **Deva Raya II** (1422–1446 CE) was an emperor of the Vijayanagara empire. The greatest of the Sangama dynasty rulers, he was an able administrator, warrior, and scholar.
- He authored well-known works in the Kannada language and in the Sanskrit language (*Mahanataka Sudhanidhi*). He was patron to some of the most noted Kannada poets of the medieval period.

79. (b)

Explanation:

- The word 'mansab' means a place or position and therefore it means a rank in the mansab system under the Mughals. During Babur's time, the term mansabdar was not used; instead, another term wajhdar was employed. Mansabdari system was introduced by Akbar.
- **Akbar gave mansabs to both military and civil officers on the basis of their merit or service to the state. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Mansab denoted three things: i) It determined the status of its holder (the mansabdar) in the official hierarchy. ii) It fixed the pay of the holder. iii) It also laid upon the holder the obligation of maintaining a specified number of contingent with horses and equipment.

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- The First Battle of Panipat (21 April 1526) fought near a small village of Panipat (Haryana) marked the beginning of Mughal Empire in India. The battle was fought between the invading forces of **Zahir-ud-din Babur** and the last empire of the Delhi Sultanate, **Lodi Empire during the rule of Ibrahim Lodi.** The second battle of Panipat fought between Hemu (the hindu general of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar). **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Tulsidas, a Brahmin whose original name was Ram Bola Dubey, is believed to have been born in Rajapur by the Yamuna in today's Banda district. He composed the Ramcharitmanas on the bank of the Ganga in Varanasi — he is said to have begun writing on Ram Navami day in **1574,** and completed the poem over the next few years. This overlaps with the reign of Akbar (1556-1605). **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

80. (b)

Explanation:

- The Chola Empire, which flourished during the early medieval period in South India, was marked by a remarkable legacy of territorial expansion and grandeur under various rulers.
- **Rajendra I was a prominent Chola monarch known for significantly extending the empire's boundaries.**
- His military campaigns and conquests expanded the Chola Empire to encompass vast territories in **South India, Sri Lanka,** and even parts of **Southeast Asia,** particularly the Malaysian Peninsula. His reign was marked by substantial **military successes,** reinforcing the Chola dominance. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Chola tradition of granting their kings grandiose titles like **Ko-konmai-kondan, raja- rajadhiraja,** both of which means king of kings.
- It signified their paramountcy and magnificence. These titles were used to emphasize the royal authority and supremacy of the Chola rulers.
- Rajendra I, for instance, bore such titles to underscore his regal power and the expansive nature of his reign. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

81. (b)

Explanation:

- The reign of Firoz Tughlaq was more notable for his administration. He strictly followed the advice of the ulemas in running the administration. He pleased the nobles and assured hereditary succession to their properties.
- The iqta system was not only revived but also it was made **hereditary.** As per the Islamic law he levied the taxes.
- **Jiziya** was strictly imposed on **non-Muslims. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- He was the first Sultan to impose irrigation tax. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- He dug irrigation canals and wells. The longest canal was about 200 kilometres from Sutlej to Hansi. Another canal was between Yamuna and Hissar. There were about 1200 fruit gardens in and around Delhi yielding more revenue.
- The special tax on 28 items was abolished by him since they were against the Islamic law. He also developed royal factories called karkhanas in which thousands of slaves were employed. About 300 new towns were built during his reign.
- The most famous among them was Firozabad near Red Fort in Delhi, now called Firoz Shah Kotla. Old monuments like **Jama Masjid and Qutb-Minar** were also repaired.
- A new department called **Diwan-i-Khairat** was created to take care of orphans and widows. Free hospitals and marriage bureaus for poor Muslims were also established. Firoz patronized scholars like **Barani and Afif. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

82. (b)

Explanation:

- After the death of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq in 1351. Firoz Tughlaq had the unique distinction of being chosen as sultan by the nobles. He appointed Khan-i-Jahan Maqbal, a Telugu Brahmin convert as wazir (prime minister).
- The Indian classical work **Ragadarpan** was translated into Persian during the reign of **Firoz shah Tughlaq.**
- After his accession Firoz had to face the problem of preventing the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate.
- He tried to safeguard his authority over north India instead of reasserting his authority over the Deccan and south India.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

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83. (b)

Explanation:

- **Khaljī dynasty,** also spelled **Khiljī,** (1290–1320), the second ruling dynasty of the Muslim sultanate of Delhi.
- The dynasty, whose founder Jalal –ud-din Feroz khilji had been the top military commander under the previous Mamluk dynasty was responsible for making the Delhi sultanate into an imperial power by expanding its rule into the Hindu south.
- Alauddin Khilji rejected the advice of Qazi mughis to try and arrange a compromise with the Mongols but ridiculed him for offering advice on military and political matters although he was a Nawi Sanda (clerk) and the son of Nawi Sanda.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

84. (b)

Explanation:

Alha

- **Madhya Pradesh**
  - Heroic ballad song with intricate words
  - Sung in different languages like Braj, Awadhi, Bhojpuri. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **Panihari**
  - Belongs to **Rajasthan**
  - It is associated with water
  - Talks about daily concerns of village women. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Ovi**
  - **Maharashtra and Goa**
  - Songs of women sung by them during leisure time.
  - Written for marriages,pregnancy and lullabies. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**
- **Wanawan**
  - It belongs to **Kashmir.**
  - Sung during wedding ceremonies.

Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.

85. (c)

Explanation:

- **Ankia Naat** is a class of one act plays performed in **Assam, India.** The invention of the Ankia Naat is usually attributed to the medieval saint and social reformer **Srimanta Sankar deva.** These plays were written in an artificial old medieval period mixed language called Brajavali and are primarily centered on Krishna. A particular presentation of an Ankia Naat is called a **Bhaona. Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Maach** is thought to have originated from the **khayal theatre** form of **Rajasthan** which spread out of the state and is thought to have, besides itself and Maach, also given rise to other North Indian folk theatre forms of **Nautanki in Uttar Pradesh and Swang in Haryana.** In **Madhya Pradesh,** Maach is said to have been introduced by Gopalji Guru who himself authored several Maach plays. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- **Kariyala** is a form of folk theatre dedicated to the local deity of **Solan, Shimla and Sirmour** districts of **Himachal Pradesh.** Practised mainly by communities in the region, although the plot of the performances is based on the lives of **Gorakhpanthi** sadhus and laymen. It is performed when agricultural prosperity is achieved in the region or personal wishes are fulfilled. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

86. (b)

Explanation:

- **Lai Haraoba** is one of the main festivals performed in **Manipur** which has its roots in the pre-Vaishnavite period. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The themes often depict the pangs of separation of the Gopis and Radha from Krishna. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The origin of Manipuri dance can be traced back to ancient times that go beyond recorded history. The dance in Manipur is associated with rituals and traditional festivals, there are legendary references to the dances of Shiva and Parvati and other gods and goddesses who created the universe.
- Lai Haraoba is the earliest form of dance which forms the basis of all stylised dances in Manipur. Literally meaning – the merrymaking of the gods, it is performed as a ceremonial offering of song and dance. The principal performers are the maibas and maibis (priests and priestesses) who re-enact the theme of the creation of the world.
- With the arrival of Vaishnavism in the 15th century A.D., new compositions based on episodes from the life of

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Radha and Krishna were gradually introduced. It was in the reign of King Bhagyachandra that the popular Rasleela dances of Manipur originated.

87. (a)

Explanation:

- The Pallava kings who succeeded the Chalukya kings in parts of South India, were also patrons of arts.
- **Mahendravarma I** who ruled in the seventh century was responsible for building temples at Panamalai, Mandagapattu and Kanchipuram.
- **The inscription at Mandagapattu mentions Mahendravarman I with numerous titles such as Vichitrachitta (curious-minded), Chitrakarapuli (tiger among artists), Chaityakari (temple builder), which show his interest in art activities. Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- The paintings in these temples too were done at his initiative, though only fragments remain.
- The Panamalai figure of a female divinity is drawn gracefully.
- **Paintings at the Kanchipuram temple were patronised by the Pallava king, Rajsimha.**
- Only traces of paintings remain now which depict Somaskanda. Faces are round and large.
- Lines are rhythmic with increased ornamentation when compared with the paintings of an earlier periods.
- Depiction of torso still remains like the earlier sculptural tradition but is elongated.

88. (c)

Explanation:

- In keeping with the tradition, the Vijayanagara painters evolved a pictorial language wherein the faces are shown in profile and figures and objects two-dimensionally.
- **These stylistic conventions of the preceding centuries were adopted by artists in various centres in South India as can be seen in the paintings of the Nayaka Period of the 17th-18th centuries. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- These are seen in Thiruparakunram, Sreerangam and Tiruvarur.
- In Thiruparakunram, paintings are found of two different periods—of the fourteenth and the seventeenth century.
- **Early paintings depict scenes from the life of Vardhaman Mahavira.**
- **The Nayaka paintings depict episodes from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and also scenes from Krishna-leela. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- In Chidambaram there are panels of paintings narrating stories related to Shiva and Vishnu— Shiva as bhikshatana murti, Vishnu as Mohini, etc.
- The figures, mostly in profile, are set against a flat background. Male figures are shown slim-waisted but with less heavy abdoman as compared to those in Vijayanagara.
- The artist, as in the previous centuries and following traditions, has tried to infuse movement and make the space dynamic. The painting of Nataraja at Tiruvalanjuli is a good example.
- **These paintings were usually in bright colours and gold foils, tiny glass beads and pieces and precious and semi-precious stones were inlaid into the paintings. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

89. (a)

Explanation:

- The style of temple architecture that became popular in northern India is known as nagara.
- **The two fundamental characteristics of the Nagara temple are —the cruciform ground plan and curved Sikhara. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **A Nāgara temple generally rests on a high platform-jagati over which is constructed a small platform called pitha. The platform is generally made up of stone. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Rising above this is a smaller platform- adhisthana, which forms the base for the construction of superstructure of the temple. Among the other components of a Nāgara temple are – bhadra, sirsa, amalaka, bijapuraka, rathika.
- The entrance to the temple is highly decorated with images of gods and goddesses, floral and geometric designs. The bottom of the door frame depicts either dvarapalas or Ganga and Yamuna. On the walls and pillars of the temple, the sculptures and carvings depict devakanyas, apsaras, yaksas, yaksis, amalakas and floral garlands.
- **In Dravida temples, it is common to find, or it is generally found to have a temple tank or pond or any water reservoir. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

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90. (c)

Explanation:

- The expansion of agriculture and the growth of trade from the tenth century led to the emergence of many merchant guilds or organisations in South India too.
- **The two most important merchant guilds of South India were known as the Ayyavole and the Manigraman. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- The Chola kings from the tenth century onwards made a concerted effort to trade and commerce through trade missions, maritime expeditions, abolition of tolls, etc.
- **The merchant guild called Ayyavole was also known as the guild of "the 500 Swami of Aihole" nanadeshi.**
- **Another important merchant guild of South, India was the Manigramam.**
- It first appeared along the Kerala coast in the ninth century A.D. However, as it gradually came into close contact, with the Ayyavole, it greatly improved upon its inter-regional activities and covered a large part of the peninsula.

91. (b)

Explanation:

- The devotional worship of God with the ultimate object of attaining moksha or salvation is called bhakti.
- **The cult of bhakti is as old as the Indian religious tradition going back to the prehistoric times of the Indus Valley Civilisation and Culture. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The latter provides us with the earliest evidences of the worship of Shiva Pashupa seated in meditation, surrounded by animals.
- **The cult of bhakti took its birth in the form of a movement in Tamil country sometime in the sixth century as a reaction against the growing tide of Buddhism and Jainism. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It flourished in south India for about three centuries through its two well-defined wings, Shaivism and Vaishnavism. **However, it spread in quick succession, in various- parts of the country including north India. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The exponents of Shiva worship were called collectively as Nayanars (viz; the leaders) while those of Vishnu were known as Alvars.
- The cult of bhakti, to begin with, had essentially a religious fervour; it was because the main theme of the teachings of its exponents was faith in One God and devotion to Him.
- It is important to remember that the relationship between the Sufi and bhakti saints was reciprocal and the Sufis too were influenced by the bhakti tradition.
- **The two reveal a major similarity in the nature of devotion and openness to all sections of society which made both, relatively more egalitarian. The influence of Sufi thought on the lives of Kabir and Nanak is seen very clearly. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

92. (c)

Explanation:

- The major crafts and technology that was introduced by the Turks (Delhi Sultanate) were:
  - During the Delhi Sultanate, paper was used for many purposes, especially for books, farmans and numerous commercial and administrative documents.
  - **The practice of writing books on paper was accompanied by the craft of bookbinding, which was an innovation in India, because the technique was different from that followed in India, for putting sheets of writing material together (palm-leaves and birch-bark).**
  - The traditional basic units of construction in Ancient India consisted of clay, stones, wood and occasionally bricks.
  - **But lime mortar was definitely brought by the immigrant Muslims during the Delhi Sultanate. The basic ingredients in lime-mortar were lime (chuna) and surkhi (pounded bricks).**
  - It is now an established fact that **iron-stirrup (rikab) was unknown in India** as no Sanskrit word for stirrup found. **Perhaps surcingle, 'big toe stirrup' and 'suspension hooks' were used in India, but stirrup proper was the contribution of the Muslims.**
  - **Ancient Indians excelled in metallurgical sciences.** A type of iron manufactured in the ancient period in India was the one that was used to manufacture the famous Iron Pillar at Delhi. **It is rust resistant due to the addition of phosphorus.**

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This element together with the oxygen from air contributes to the formation of a protective veneer on the surface which forms again if damaged by scratching.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

93. (a)

Explanation:

- Central administration in the Delhi sultanate during the period of Ilbari Turks (slave dynasty) was carried out mostly by trusted slaves. The Sultan was the head of the administration with all military, administrative and legal powers. A number of separate departments were created to look after different aspects of administration.
- **After the seat of the Sultan, the most important office in the sultanate was the Diwani-Wizarat, headed by the wazir.** He had under him a naib wazir. He was the most important person in the royal court, and **his role was of a general supervisor over all departments. He was the primary advisor to the Sultan. Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- The Diwan-i-Arz was instituted especially to look after the military organisation of the empire. It was headed by the Ariz-i-Mumalik. With the Delhi Sultanate always having a large military entourage, this ministry was very important in the empire. **The Ariz, along with his office, maintained the royal contingents, recruited the soldiers, ensured the discipline and fitness of the army, examined the horses and branded them with the royal insignia. Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- Royal authority was conducted to a fair degree through declarations, announcements, farmans, and the like. **The Diwan-i-Insha, headed by the Dabir-i-Khas, looked after the department of royal correspondence. Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

94. (a)

Explanation:

- **After defeating the Mughal Emperor, Humayun, Sher Shah declared himself as the sovereign ruler and started building the Afghan Empire. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The fifteen years (1540-1555) of Afghan rule form an interlude in the history of Mughal Empire.
- During Sher Shah's short reign (1540- 1545), he was busy in fighting for keeping his new Empire intact.
- **Sher Shah seems to have been inspired by the history of Sultan Alauddin Khalji's (l296-1316) reign. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- He adopted most of the rules and regulations introduced by the Khalji Sultan. However, like Khaljis he was not harsh in their implementation.
- The Afghan theory of kingship differed from that of the Turks. The Turkish theory of kingship believed in absolute monarchy and some of them claimed even divinity. They claimed that the Sultan was superior to all in the state and all his nobles, governors, supporters, etc. were his subordinates.
- **A centralized political system was again revived by Sher Shah Suri. With Sher Shah Suri, a new era began in the history of North India. Under Sher Shah Suri the experiment in the formation of a bureaucracy under a centralized despotism had taken place. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The Afghans, on the contrary, regarded the Sultan as one among themselves or only first among equals. They did not believe in the divinity of the Sultan and therefore, claimed power and respect in matters of the state. The Afghan theory of kingship, thus, believed in the equality of nobles with the Sultan and thus, more or less, supported an oligarchy.

95. (c)

Explanation:

- Coinciding with the foundation of Ibadat Khana, Akbar established his **translation bureau (maktab khana)** in 1574-1575 at Fatehpur Sikri and attached it to the royal library.
- Largely Sanskrit texts were translated into Persian.
- However, Persian translations of some Arabic and Turkish texts were also carried out.
- The translation project in Akbar's court probably began in 1575-1576 with the arrival of Shaikh Bhawan, a Brahman convert, to Akbar's court.
- In 1582 Akbar commissioned the translation of Mahabharata (Razmnama) and ordered Badauni to translate the text.
- Badauni also translated Ramayana, a project that was completed in 1591. Nizam Panipati translated Yogavasistha (a treatise on Vedantic philosophy) as an appendix to Ramayana and dedicated it to Prince Salim.

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- **The most notable among them was the Persian translation of Baburnama by Abdul Rahim Khan-i Khanan.**
- **Among the Sanskrit texts of non-religious nature, the most important one translated into Persian at Akbar's court was Bhaskaracharya's Lilavati, a work on Arithmetic (hisab) translated by Faizi. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- Kalhan's Rajatarangini was translated by Shah Muhammad Shahabadi.

96. (b)

Explanation:

- When the Islamic power was firmly established in India, the Muslim rulers brought with them experienced builders, artisans and craftsmen.
- These traditions and forms of architecture that was brought by Muslim artisans mixed with the Indian architectural traditions.
- This fusion of the Islamic architectural elements with the indigenous styles of Hindu architecture gave rise to a novel form of Indian architecture, described popularly as Indo-Persian architecture.
- **While the Hindu art was ornamental and gorgeous, the Islamic art was comparatively a bit simple. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **The basis of Hindu architecture was trabeate system, i.e., use of horizontally laid beams borne up by rows of pillars or columns, to span spaces. Whereas, the Muslim architecture was based on arcuate system, i.e., adoption of arch to bridge a space and erect a dome. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Hindu architecture focussed on solidarity and beauty, while Muslim architecture gave more importance to spaciousness and simplicity.

97. (c)

Explanation:

- With the growth of nucleated villages and expansion in individuated peasant farming, which characterised medieval Indian agriculture, the basis of production was the labour and resources of the entire household.
- Naturally, a gendered segregation between the home (for women) and the world (for men) was not possible in this context.
- **Nonetheless biases related to women's biological functions did continue.**
- **Menstruating women, for instance, were not allowed to touch the plough or the potter's wheel in western India, or enter the groves where betel-leaves (paan) were grown in Bengal. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Women were considered an important resource in agrarian society also because they were child bearers in a society dependent on labour.
- At the same time, high mortality rates among women – owing to malnutrition, frequent pregnancies, death during childbirth – often meant a shortage of wives.
- This led to the emergence of social customs in peasant and artisan communities that were distinct from those prevalent among elite groups.
- Marriages in many rural communities required the payment of bride-price rather than dowry to the bride's family. **Remarriage was considered legitimate both among divorced and widowed women. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Amongst the landed gentry, women had the right to inherit property. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Instances from the Punjab show that women, including widows, actively participated in the rural land market as sellers of property inherited by them.

98. (a)

Explanation:

- Grand titles were adopted by the Mughal emperors at the time of coronation or after a victory over an enemy. High sounding and rhythmic, they created an atmosphere of awe in the audience when announced by ushers (naqib).
- The granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity.
- A man's ascent in the court hierarchy could be traced through the titles he held.
- The title Asaf Khan for one of the highest ministers originated with Asaf, the legendary minister of the prophet king Sulaiman (Solomon).
- The title Mirza Raja was accorded by Aurangzeb to his two highest-ranking nobles, Jai Singh and Jaswant Singh.

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- **Other awards included the robe of honour (khilat), a garment once worn by the emperor and imbued with his benediction.**
- **One gift, the sarapa ("head to foot"), consisted of a tunic, a turban and a sash (patka).**
- Jewelled ornaments were often given as gifts by the emperor. The lotus blossom set with jewels (padma murassa) was given only in exceptional circumstances.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

99. (c)

Explanation:

- Tansen the magical musician who can bring fire or rain from his singing. He was one of the **"Navratna"** nine gems at the court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. Tansen was born in Gwalior as a son of Mukund Misra, who was a poet. He first served as a **court musician** of the **Raja Ramchandra Singh** of Rewa and then of the emperor **Akbar.**
- Tansen composed several ragas including Bhairav, DarbariTodi, DarbariKanada, Malhar, Sarang and Rageshwari. These are all considered as the foundation of classical music. Tansen is considered the founder of Hindustani classical music.
- Tansen, was a follower of **Shattari Silsilah** started by Sheikh Sirajuddin Abdullah Shattar in Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

100. (a)

Explanation:

- In Sufism, **"Ziyarat"** (also spelled "Ziyara" or "Ziyarat") refers to **a form of pilgrimage or visitation** to **the tombs, shrines, or sacred sites of Sufi saints,** religious leaders, or other revered figures. This practice is an integral part of Sufi spirituality and is believed to carry spiritual significance. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Urs is a death anniversary of a sufi saint.
- Malfuzat is a collection of sermons of a Sufi Saint.
- Dhikr is Islamic devotional act on which phrases or prayers are repeated.

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